The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6448. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Large Tracts of Country Laid Waste.

Graphic Description of the Ruin Already Wrought.

Extent of the Calamity in the Lumber Region.

Gloomy Business Outlook in the Devastated Section.

Total Loss of Property Not Less Than $2,500,000.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 18, 1872.

The forest fires are still burning fiercely in the mountains for miles around this place. The Shawangunk Mountains, east of here, the Pennsylvania Mountains, and the Blue Ridge, down the Delaware Valley, on the Jersey side, have been hidden from sight for days by the dense clouds of smoke arising from the fires. There is no hope for an extinguishment of the fires, or a stay to their destructive progress, except in rain, and there are no perceptible indications of a fall of that.

Farmers and lumbermen are in despair at the prospect. For weeks all work on up-land farms has been necessarily suspended, and operations that were completed before the fires commenced have been rendered useless and all productive result destroyed. Newly-seeded land has been swept over, meadows scorched, and orchards and nurseries burned to a crisp. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been destroyed, and the most valuable timber lands laid waste and barren.

EFFECT OF THE FIRES.

The effect of the fires is also greatly felt in the business places adjacent. A great falling off in trade is perceptible, and unless a change soon comes the result to many branches of business will be most disastrous. The unprecedented dry spell is not only aiding the fires but is destroying as at the same time all prospect of crops that are unaffected directly by the fires. There never has been a time in the history of this region when the business outlook was so gloomy as now.

THE SEAT OF THE FIRE.

In this immediate vicinity the fires are raging most disastrously in Sullivan County, in Sussex County, New-Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania. In the latter a terrible fire is sweeping on the mountains in Westfall township, back of the road leading from Port Jervis to Milford. It is burning over the land of R. C. Bull, about two miles from Milford, Henry Hall, B. A. Westbrook, C. Quick, R. R. Palmer, B. F. Rose, Wm. Brown, and L. J. Van Akin. This is an area of country about SIX MILES LONG and a mile wide. Fortunately there are no buildings of any value on any of the tracts except PALMER'S and VAN AKIN'S, and these are in imminent danger. The dwelling of Mr. PALMER, a fine Pennsylvania farm-house, is entirely surrounded by fire. All the men who can be spared are fighting the flames inch by inch. Miles of fences have been torn down to prevent fire being communicated by means of them to territory as yet free from the scourge. A creek runs near the house, and a line of men are continually passing water forward to be thrown upon the advancing element. The heat is oppressive for miles. The road leading from the main road into PALMER'S is bordered with burning woods for miles. The damage being done is incalculable. Blooming Grove township, Pike County, is also the scene of a frightful holocaust. The Blooming Grove Park has suffered considerably, but the fires have not trespassed as yet upon the most valuable portion.

A STARTLING VIEW.

Standing on the High Knob, on the western boundary of the park—the highest eminence in north-eastern Pennsylvania, one can see fires raging in every direction. The eye takes in here a vast extent of territory. From here can be seen where the fires are devastating the farms and villages of Monroe County, along the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and from a thousand hills smoke is ascending, and settling down in the valleys, obscuring the landscape as with a thick veil. The charred leaves and twigs that are falling incessantly tell of the terrible work of destruction that is going on. From the Pocono region the smoke rolls up in volumes, black and dense as a thunder-cloud. In that vicinity the devastation caused by the fires is beyond all description. At Gouldsboro' the fire was started by sparks from a locomotive, and it rapidly followed down the Lehigh River, sweeping everything before it. At the settlement of G. WAGENHURST everything was destroyed—a saw-mill, turning and planing mill, five dwelling-houses and a carpenter-shop. The inhabitants were obliged to flee for their lives. At Moscow, MITCHELL'S saw-mill, STAPLES & WARBURTON'S saw-mill, the mill belonging to Wm. DALE, and the property of the Ives Company, were swept away, together with a dwelling-house of Mr. G. S. WARBURTON. The loss at the settlement and at Moscow cannot fall below $300,000. Immense quantities of lumber, sawed and round, were destroyed with the mills. At Callahan's, Dawling's, and other lumbering places in that region, heavy fires are raging, and it is thought that it will be impossible to save the mills. The inhabitants, all that are able, are fighting the flames, and have been for days. Women and children join to the work. All are ready to fly from the villages as soon as all hope of saving them is gone.

THE LUMBER REGION.

The lumber camps in the Wayne, Pike and Luzerne County woods, in that region, have been abandoned. On Thursday four families were driven out from one of the camps, escaping with only part of their clothing, and losing all of their household goods. Dodge's and Meigs' Camps have been burned, together with millions of feet of lumber, almost ready for market. It is impossible to describe the condition of affairs in this afflicted community. Men who were wealthy a few days ago, are now almost reduced to beggary. The lumber interests have received a blow, from the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. In the vicinity of Schuylerville, Penn., the fires have probably been still more destructive than in the Pocono region. For two weeks the fires have been raging in the mountains there about, but nothing was thought of it, as fires fly to the woods is an annual occurrence thereabout. The long-continued existence of the fire, however, and its near approach to the villages, finally began to create considerable excitement among the citizens. Reports daily came in that no efforts of the fathers of fire could stay the progress of the flames, and on Tuesday they appeared on the summit of the mountain overlooking the village of Carter and Gould, and commenced descending toward the place. The flames soon spread over the entire side of the mountain, and swept with surprising rapidity toward its base. Tuesday afternoon the fire was on both sides of the road at the foot of the mountain, and vehicles were obliged to run a fiery gauntlet in passing along. Passengers in the stage from Buffalo Centre suffered greatly from the heat, and were in imminent danger from burning branches falling about them. The houses along the road, with a brave force from Stroudsburg, fought the flames to no purpose, and toward night a strong wind arose, and drove the fire along with such rapidity that it was impossible to oppose its progress longer. A shower of sparks now commenced falling upon the small villages of Carter and Gould, which are situated from each other by a stream of water. They consist of two steam saw-mills and about twenty dwelling-houses, and two stores. It was soon evident to all that these places were doomed, but so rapid was the march of the flames that no preparations could be made to remove anything from either place. A house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS was the first to take fire. The flames spread over the building in an instant, and Mrs. HARRIS had barely time to escape by running into the street. Every thing appeared to take fire now simultaneously. Little children playing in the streets were forced away, bare-headed and barefooted, by frightened mothers, toward Gilbert's Mill Pond as a place of refuge. But they were soon forced to fly this spot, and soon even the logs lying in the pond caught fire, and the flames leaped up and roared in the very midst of its opposite element. There was but one place of refuge left, and that was the steam-mill in Carter. About this which is set apart from the rest of the buildings, the whole of the populace, men, women and children, were clustered. It was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished each time by the men, who worked incessantly with buckets. The heat was almost unbearable, and burning brands and sparks were continually falling about from the burning houses of the bereaved inhabitants. To the appalling spectacle of the burning villages was added the lamentations of women and children, the bellowing of cattle and shrieks of dogs, which ran about here and there, unable to escape the destroying demon. Toward midnight the fire had spent its fury. The mill and three houses were all that was left of what a few hours before was the scene of many happy and peaceful homes. Not a dollar's worth of the contents of any of the buildings was saved. One family, that of Mr. ENOS DOTSON, carried all their household goods to the creek and threw them in. They were burned up, and the house was one of the three saved. Many thousand feet of lumber were destroyed at the mills. The entire loss will be about $75,000, in the two villages, but the damage to timber and farms is beyond computation.

LOSSES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In Sullivan County that section of heavily timbered land in Forestburg and Thompson townships is still being made the food of flames. At Gilmore, on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad, on Thursday last, the entire village was surrounded by fire, and, as in other localities, every man, woman and child was out fighting it. At this point the extensive steam saw-mills of Mr. A. S. GILMAN are situated, in the midst of a heavy timber tract, and surrounded by the dwellings of the employes, lumbermen, teamsters, and sawyers. The roofs of the houses and the mills were kept constantly wet with water carried from a stream near by. Several houses were on fire at different times, but none were totally destroyed. A great amount of lumber piled in the woods was destroyed. The destruction to standing timber is immense. In the woods north of the village of Monticello the fire surrounded the dwelling of Mr. J. T. A. COULTER, and aid was sent for from Monticello, and the course of the fire was changed by great effort. MITCHELL'S planing-mill and J. B. SMITH'S dwelling and store, in the town of Thompson, were destroyed on Tuesday morning. The loss is about $15,000, with no insurance. This is a great blow at the village of Monticello, as within the past year two large fires destroyed the greater part of the place, and the lumber and material to rebuild the best portion of it had been prepared at MITCHELL'S mill, and was stored about the premises at the time of the fire, and was all destroyed.

DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

In Sussex and Morris Counties, New-Jersey, most extensive damage has been done by the forest fires. In Colesville, in the former county, several houses have been destroyed, and the entire village narrowly escaped destruction. In Frankford township, miles of territory have been swept over and farms and timber-land laid waste to the amount of thousands of dollars. In Montague township, along the Delaware River, five hundred acres of the finest timber land is now burning, in close proximity to village. Two school-houses and three farm-houses have been burned down. In Morris County, in the vicinity of Middle Forge, a terrible fire is raging in the Green Pond Mountains, and is making direct toward the village of Newfoundland, with a fury which nothing can withstand. In the Pomona woods the ravages of the fire are frightful, and accompanied with great loss. No less than 30,000 acres of land have been laid waste, at a loss in timber alone of a quarter of a million of dollars. Houses, saw-mills, and other buildings in the route of the fire have been reduced to ashes, and many families rendered homeless. The most appalling scenes have attended these fires in all sections. It is estimated that nearly a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in the New-Jersey counties, in this section alone, within the past two weeks.

SHEETS OF FLAME.

In Delaware County, this State, the fire continue with unabated fury. Near Hale's Eddy the people are fighting fire day and night to keep it away from the mills. The very hearts of the upper Delaware lumber region is being despoiled, and no human power can stay the work of destruction. Gardner's Mountain, Mount Alexander and other eminences in that vicinity are sheets of flame, visible by night for miles away. The whole valley is filled with smoke so dense that it seems like a heavy fog hanging over it. The Summit, on the Erie Railway, above Deposit, is ablaze, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Along the gravity road belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, leading from the mines at Carbondale to Hinesdale, the head of canal navigation, and over which all the coal shipped by canal and Erie Railway is transported, the fires are raging, so that all running on the road has been abandoned. The men in the road have been called up in many places, and the Company loses heavily by the fires.

TOTAL LOSS, $2,500,000.

It is safe to say that the loss entailed upon the sections of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, over which these fires are described as raging, will reach at least two and a half million dollars.

RAIN AT LAST.

Old Eadus Pulled in the Extreme West Section of Pennsylvania—The Fires Quenched.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—Up to 8 o'clock this afternoon six inches of rain has fallen in this and Monroe County. The fire in the neighboring woods is effectually quenched. The loss at Tobyhanna alone is estimated at $60,000. In addition to the damage already portrayed three miles of the light track of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road was totally destroyed. It will require a week's time to relay the track and a total suspension of work in all their coal mines at Pittston. Vegetation had been retarded to a deplorable extent previous to the rain.

E. R. W. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 19.—The heavy rains last night and to-day, have put out the mountain fires in this section, and afforded to vegetation a greatly needed relief. Over two miles of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad were destroyed by fire. Dodson & Co.'s lumber-yard, near Tobyhanna, was consumed, to the extent of nearly $100,000. Other lumber-dealers have also lost heavily. Ties, props, rails and other lumber required for mine supplies have largely advanced in price.

Rains on the Hudson—Fires Extinguished.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 19.—For the first time in many weeks rain fell here to-day. There were several heavy showers, which have put an end to a serious drouth, and extinguished the disastrous mountain fires.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud and His Friends at Omaha, en Route to Washington.

OMAHA, May 19.—The celebrated and once sanguinary Indian Chief, RED CLOUD, accompanied by twenty-five other Chiefs and head warriors, arrived at this city yesterday from their reservation, thirty miles north of Fort Lasalle, and left to-day at 3 P. M., via Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, for Chicago and Atlantic cities. They are under charge of Dr. DANIELS, an Episcopal clergyman, agent for the Ogallala band of Sioux, with JULIUS K. COPPER, trader, NICHOLAS JAYNE and JOE BISSONETTE, interpreters.

The Indians are as follows: Red Cloud and Red Dog, leading chiefs; Little Wound, Blue Horse, High Wolf, chiefs; Face Bull, Little Wolf, Red Fox, "Afraid-of-the-Eagle," Good Buffalo, Thunder Hawk, Red Leaf, Hawksmith, Two Bit, Big Foot, Lone Wolf, Foot Elk, High Bear, Daylight, Stabber, Blue Shield, "Carry-Crow-on-Side," Hard-Heart, Coyote, Dirt Face, head men of the Ogalalla band. Lone Horn, accompanied by his favorite wife, "Ear of Corn," and Big Foot, with his squaw, White Jenny. The entire party remained here one day, to make preparation for introduction to civilization. The majority of them have never been among the whites. Red Cloud, etc., was with the whites since 1865. They were afraid at first to undertake the journey, fearing the whites would kill them. The men are better specimens of the Indian race than were ever seen in one body. Relatively the red men are insignificant and dwindled in stature, bearing and their appearance conveys the idea of reserve and power. This morning they were resting quietly at their hotel, arrayed in new white shirts and handsome colored blankets, ornamented with beads and porcupine quills, and appeared to be communicative. An interpreter informed the reporter that they had left their good clothes to wear in Washington. Permission to visit Washington was given RED CLOUD by Secretary DELANO, who lately passed through this city, the object of which was a apologize for the Fort Phil Kearney fight, in meeting some Horses and killing a white man. This greatly grieved the Chiefs, who feel peaceably disposed, and ample reparation will be offered. A party of Pawnees, traditional enemies of the Sioux, attempted to gain an interview with RED CLOUD, but were held at bay by the Sioux, and a conflict appeared as there would be trouble. RED CLOUD refused to recognize the Pawnees in the slightest manner whatever.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 A. M. The lowest barometer has moved north eastwardly from Ohio into Canada, and the pressure is now lowest over New-England. Cloudy weather and rain is prevailing over Northern New-York and Northern New-England; otherwise clear weather very generally with westerly winds, except over the Western Gulf States, where the winds are southerly. The barometer is highest over the Eastern Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally on Monday east of the Rocky Mountains, except possibly over the lake region, with south-westerly to north-westerly winds, except over the western Gulf States, where southerly winds probable. Temperature will not be much changed. Winds are not anticipated.

The Press of Germany on the Cincinnati Nominations.

From the Vossische Zeitung, (Berlin.)

We hardly trusted our eyes when we read the telegram announcing that HORACE GREELEY, editor of the *New-York Tribune*, had been nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Mr. GREELEY is an extreme protectionist. How could the German free-traders, who were among the most active elements of the Liberal Republican movement, permit this nomination? And was it the intention of the managers of the Convention to offer a deliberate insult to the German voters by asking them to support a man who, in his journals has incessantly abused the Germans, described an entire people ought to eat, and drink, and who was the secret enemy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose memory is so dear to the German heart? We are anxious to hear what the German-American papers have to say on the subject. Until then we confess that we are puzzled at the result of the Cincinnati Convention.

From the Frankfort Zeitung.

HORACE GREELEY, of the *New-York Tribune*, a leading American journalist, has been chosen as standard-bearer of the disaffected Republicans in the United States. . . . He is a man of talent, but inconsistent and eccentric, believing in vegetarism, and that the millennium will begin in America as soon as all foreign manufactured goods are excluded from the country by means of a high protective tariff. His principal claim to public esteem is his long and earnest opposition to negro slavery. Since the war against the South is over, he has frequently carpetted with the former rebel element, and made many feasts. It would be curious to see the people's party of the United States elevate such a man to the exalted position of their Chief Magistrate.

From the Dresden Gazette.

Intelligent American residents of this city express considerable surprise and no little disgust because of the nomination of the well-known HORACE GREELEY, a prominent American journalist, for President of the United States, in opposition to Gen. GRANT. They say that he is not the man to fill that position. The Germans in America, who has thus lived in America, nonetheless with them, and asserts that President GRANT will have no difficulty in defeating GREELEY.

South Carolina Democrats—A Call for a State Convention in Columbia June 11.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—The following call for a Democratic State Convention has just been issued:

The National Democratic Committee having called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of July, we think it advisable that our State should take some action in regard to this matter. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that a Convention of the Democratic Party be held in Columbia on Tuesday, the 11th of June next, to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON, Chairman.

W. E. Stanley, J. D. Pope, P. W. McMaster, T. G. Barker, John E. Carew, J. P. Thomas, General Executive Committee.

Water-spout in Dakota—Cattle Killed and Telegraph Lines Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—During a terrific rain-storm which passed over North-eastern Iowa and Dakota, on the night of the 18th, a large water-spout descended to the earth, striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakota, and carrying the earth for a great distance around with water to the depth of eight or thirty feet. Fortunately it did not strike in the vicinity of any settlement and no person was injured, but considerable stock was lost. The Milwaukee telegraph line was demolished for a great distance, and covered with earth and uprooted trees.

Political Conventions This Week.

The following political conventions are to be held this week:

Wednesday, May 22—Illinois Republican State Convention, in Springfield.

May 23—Arkansas Republican Reform State Convention, in Little Rock.

Thursday, May 23—Working Men's National Convention, in New-York City.

May 23—New-Jersey Republican State Convention, in Trenton.

May 23—West Virginia Republican State Convention, in Grafton.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

"Liberal" Statesmen on the Question of Adjournment.

Disingenuous Conduct of Trumbull, Tipton and Schurz.

Horace Greeley Receiving all Sympathy with the "Liberals"—Greeley's Organ as a Partisan Journal—Curious Instance of Hasty Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate Yesterday took a recess to the House for the return of the resolution of adjournment passed early in the session for May 25. This was not acted on by the House Saturday, but it would be strange if such a courteous request should be refused. There may be said to be no prospect therefore that Congress will adjourn May 25. It is hoped in the Senate that business may advance fast enough to admit of concurrence with the House resolution, which the Senate holds, fixing adjournment June 3. It is noticed that, in the discussion in the Senate yesterday, the same Senators who opposed the passage of the resolution of adjournment when it was passed, are now using their endeavors to prevent the time from being extended. Those in favor of an immediate adjournment are the Democrats, and SUMNER, TIPTON and TRUMBULL. It is now written that if Congress should adjourn on the 25th, either the Tariff and Tax bill or the Assembly bill, and probably both, would fail of passing. The Senators favorable to the Administration design that both of these bills shall pass before adjournment. But the opponents want them left without action that they may be used in the Presidential canvass, and they will do anything but vote squarely against them to defeat both measures. Months before the discussion of taxation was particularly raised in the Senate TRUMBULL was loud in his cries for revenue reform. When there was no chance to go earnestly he was zealously proclaiming himself in favor of it. Now when by postponing adjournment for a few days both these measures are within easily though perhaps reduction of taxes and not so great as he would desire, not assuredly quite so general, as is doing all he can indirectly to prevent both, and if they are carried at will be against those prominently their most earnest supporters. The statesmen are practising what SCHURZ would characterize as "transparent jugglery."

SENATOR TWEED REPUDIATES CINCINNATI.

It is very currently reported here, yesterday and to-day, that Senator FENRY has written a letter to his friends in Connecticut which will spread a great stir in the camp of the coalition. If the reports be true, it contains utterances in regard to GREELEY that will prove a bombshell in the so-called Liberal ranks. He is said to repudiate the nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati as a piece of political folly, and to declare that his election by the Democrats of the Connecticut Legislature has no political promise or dividends for them. There is no doubt that such a letter has been written, and it is confidently believed that its tone is quite as positive as stated. It will be cold comfort for the Copperheads and their Scrubhead allies.

THE TAX BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow to suspend the rules and pass a resolution giving an hour's debate on the internal revenue portion of the Tariff bill. But the friends and the enemies of some of the radical changes therein made are anxious to express their opinions, so that the extension may be expected. The fight over this portion of the bill, in the shape of amendments, will be much fiercer than was anticipated, and a good share of the week will be occupied.

GREELEY'S ORGAN.

The *New-York Tribune* further illustrates its prefence of not being an organ, by devoting its entire Washington column to abuse of men whom it formerly praised. Of eleven topics discussed or mentioned in Saturday's issue nine are devoted to malicious misrepresentation or abuse of the Administration, the Republican Party, or of prominent men who support both.

AID FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, at their anniversary on Friday night, were the recipients of quite a liberal subscription in behalf of their indebtedness from outside of the city. Gov. COOKE headed the list with $2,000, and from New-York there were the following subscriptions: Henry N. Smith, $1,000; Seligman Brothers, $500; Morris K. Jesup, $250; E. Remington & Sons, $200; Chas. A. Secor, $100; Thos. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, $50. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and among the addresses delivered was a stirring one by JOHN B. GOUGH.

CURIOUS LEGISLATION.

A striking illustration of the helter-skelter manner in which the House occasionally does things occurred on the TARIF on Friday, when the temper got so high that for a time it literally ran away from Mr. DAWES and did considerable damage. An amendment was agreed to, after the last Tariff section was finished, putting what is called "Monte iron," made from sand by one process the same as ordinary pig-iron, viz., $6 50. Now the point is that Monte is the name of a river in Canada, where the ore is found, and it does not describe the quality of the iron at all, which is equal to that of the very best Swedish blooms, worth $135 per ton for steel purposes. In other words, it is the best quality of wrought iron. Moreover, under the interpretation of our treaties, such as has been enforced in the case of Russian hemp, this action will admit the same quality of iron from every other nation that manufactures it. An amusing feature of the whole thing is the fact that the motion to reduce the duty was made by Mr. STURGEON, of Michigan, who represents the Marquette District, on which district is made the chief portion of the iron in this country which competes with it, viz., Marquette blooms. The Globe shows that Mr. GOLDSDAY, of Pennsylvania, made the motion, and the Associated Press report shows that Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, made it; but neither statement is correct. It was made by the very man who represents a district whose principal products will be largely reduced if it should finally prevail.

ENORMOUS EXCESS OF MILITARY CLOTHES.

The Secretary of War has requested the authority of Congress to sell such portions of clothing in Quartermasters' stores as he may deem advisable. There are now in store 813,000 pieces of clothing, the care of which costs $150,000 per year. There are also 300,000 blankets on hand, to supply all prospective demands for one hundred and thirty years to come; rubber ponchos and artillery jackets for eighty years, and blouses for forty years.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

The bids for reporting the debates in Congress for the next three Congresses were received by the Printing Committee yesterday, and will be opened Monday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Of the twelve General Appropriation bills, three have become laws. Seven are either in conference or being enrolled. Besides these, the River and Harbor bill has passed the House and been reported to the Senate, but the final sundry appropriations for sundry civil expenses has not yet passed the House. It is supposed the Tariff bill will reach the Senate about Thursday next. The House will be prepared to adjourn on the 3d of June, but the Senate, Democrats as well as far as ventured an idea of the House, do not favor so early a day. Should the House resolution be concurred in, the last session of the Congress will open its sessions in London July 15 next. Dr. WINES, of New-York, has been charged with organizing this parliament of humanity, and who holds a commission from the President to represent the United States, has been for several days in Washington on business connected with this mission. Congress has ordered 5,000 extra copies of his preliminary report, which, besides special reports on prison discipline, juvenile delinquency, discharged prisoners, and the principles of penitentiary reform, embodies also official reports furnished by European Governments, expressly in aid of the labors of the International Congress. Preparations for the conference are well advanced, and little now remains to be done in that direction, the success of the movement being considered assured. Nearly all the European Governments, and many of those on the American Continent, North and South, have given their formal adhesion to the Congress and three times three dames be pledged themselves to ascertain the views of their respective Governments on the subject of the proposed Congress. National Committees have been formed in most countries, both of the old world and the new, some by governmental appointment and others by voluntary action, which are charged with the work of preparation for the Congress in their several localities, and much particularly with procuring papers from competent specialists, and the naming of non-official delegates. The Committee for the United States has already given over sixty commissions, and this is in addition to at least twenty or probably more, which have been issued by Governors of States, with or without legislative authority. The hope is entertained, or what is believed to be good ground, that Chief Justice CHASE will be a member of the Congress. An International General Committee, consisting of one from each country, will meet in London 15th June, ten days in advance of the opening of the Congress, to pass upon the papers offered, to draw up a series of propositions for the consideration and adoption of the Congress, to arrange a programme of proceedings and generally to do all that is necessary to be done as soon as the body shall have been organized. What is especially desired and sought as regards this Congress is that it shall embody representatively all the experience, knowledge and wisdom of the world, theoretical and practical, on the questions which are to come before it, though its official action in its character as a body is to be simply a consultative assemblage. Its conclusions will be of no binding force, but will have such weight, and no more, he may be given them by the dignity and authority of the body itself. This, however, both from the Committee of arrangements and the character of those from which its members will be drawn, is likely to be greater than has belonged to any similar assemblage ever heretofore convened.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Police and the Abused Cab Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in the TIMES of the 17th inst., in relation to the treatment of their railroad horses and the public by the Bleecker-street line, along with the mischievous interference of Police Commissioner DARE, on a late occasion, are both timely and just. The fact of the animal referred to was in a terrible condition, and as he limped along, the putrefaction oozed out of the diseased limb. Rather than remove the suffering creature, the Superintendent of the line preferred to block the entire road; and thereby detain a great number of passengers. I was present, but being compelled to leave on urgent business, gave the necessary instructions to our officers, and in a few moments thereafter, it seems, Mr. DARE assumed the right to reverse them, and compel this disabled animal to drag the car and its load, two or three miles further on, thus promulgating fresaud of preventing the cruelty. My purpose in asking you to give place to this note is to correct an impression on the part of certain officials, the Commissioner in question among the number, that the Society is subordinate to the Police; whereas, it is an independant department, created for the enforcement of special laws, in the execution of which it is the prescribed duty of the "Police of the City of New-York, as well as of all other places where Police organizations exist, to aid the Society, its members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws for the protection of dumb animals." Thus it will be seen that the Police has no jurisdiction over it in being only amenable to the Courts, and that for any officer thereof to countermand an order of its President is as irregular as it would be for the latter to interfere with the duties or action of the Police Commissioners. All these dependencies derive their authority from the Legislature, and while the co-operation of the Police is made incumbent, the law nowhere empowers the Commissioners to interfere with its operations for the suppression of cruelty to animals. On the occasion referred to DARE did not even avail himself of the opportunity to diminish the load of the animal, which he consigned to a labor it was wholly inadequate to perform, but arbitrarily commanded the train to move on, regardless of law and the outcrowy due to a public officer of superior authority to himself in the premises. Can it be that any kind of certain officials should recognize a "law of the strongest" as decided, that the inferior animals have legal rights now in the world and that the Society is no longer the feeble experiment it was once regarded, but, on the contrary, is a great moral and physical necessity, demanded by the civilization of our day. Of these violators of the humane law, the railroad agents, at least, have been committed for trial, for an offense which would probably have had a different termination had I not been compelled by pressing engagements to quit the scene.

HENRY BERGH, President.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

A Compliment of the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon a sneak-thief entered our house and carried off a few silver spoons. He was probably very young or very green, for he removed the spoons from a massive silver gravy-dish which he left in its place. Immediately upon discovering the loss I went to the nearest Police Station to report. The Captain, however, as soon as he learned my place of residence, refused to listen to me, saying he must not interfere with the Captain of the —— Precinct, in which I lived. Accordingly I journeyed across the City and reported to the proper officer, who took charge of the affair, and sent a first-class detective in citizen's clothes to examine into the case. I say a detective, but he was probably only a boy; or girl, (I cannot define the various grades of intoxication from experience,) too much so to walk quite steadily, but not so far advanced as to forget his office.

Naturally, I did not admit the drunken detective into the house, but quietly dismissed him. Now, this is the first time I have ever had occasion to apply to the police for assistance of whatever nature, and the satisfactory result (?) will encourage me greatly to solicit their services. I grant that I went to the wrong office in the first instance, but I see no reason why I should refuse to listen to the simple statement I wished to make. I hope you will give this letter space publicly. Should names and addresses be desired, they are at your disposal. This is another case showing forcibly the necessity of immediate and thorough reform, but as this is patent to everyone, I will not enlarge.

FRIDAY, May 17. B.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The strawberry growers around Milford, Del., expect to begin picking this week.

Not a single Republican paper in Michigan indorses the Cincinnati nominations.

An Illinois farmer has fifteen acres of hops, and expects a profit of $500 per acre.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention is to be held in Dover on Tuesday, June 11.

The estimated expenses of the City Government of Chicago for the next fiscal year is $2,750,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* particularly wants to know if Mr. GREELEY is in favor of mixed schools.

Ex-Senator NESMITH and Attorney-General WILLIAMS are engaged in joint political debates in Oregon.

The Democrats of Washington Territory have nominated Judge C. G. MCFADDEN for delegate to Congress.

It is reported that TRUMBULL refuses to run as the Independent Liberal Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

All the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, with two exceptions, favor a straight-out party nomination at Baltimore.

Nevada papers report that there is much inquiry for miners to work in the claims newly started up along the Comstock range.

The strawberry season in Southern Illinois opens excellently well, and car-loads of the fruit are being shipped to Chicago daily.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN says the action of the Cincinnati Convention shows that it will not fully meet the demands of the hour.

The annual Convention of School Commissioners and Superintendents of schools in this State is to be held in Rochester to-morrow evening.

The Rochester *Express* denounces vigorously the bill passed on the last day of the session of the Legislature providing for a Commission of Public Works in that city.

Southerners are circulating a fac simile of the bail bond of JEFF. DAVIS, "late President of the Confederate States," with all the signatures, including HORACE GREELEY'S.

Hon. RALPH INGERSOLL, of New-Haven, who is over eighty years old, slipped and fell down the steps of a bank in that city, on Friday, and broke his left arm.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is writing columns to disprove the Louisville *Courier-Journal's* assertion that his utterances are "nothing but a stand gabble."

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* holds that the opinion that Mr. GREELEY has more capacity for getting himself into a minority than any other man in this country.

The Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina is to meet in Raleigh June 5 to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention and nominate Presidential electors.

A fine game of base-ball was played in New-Haven on Saturday afternoon, between the Yale Club and the Mansfields, of Middletown, the Mansfields winning by a score of 16 to 9.

The Sutro Tunnel is now in a distance of 2,873 feet. The ground in its face is still very hard. The work in the several shafts and along the whole line of the tunnel, it is said, is being pushed ahead vigorously.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, mournfully says the "Mr. Pendleton receiver" out of its reporters "with scissors, and dragging it back to talk, and this it puts down as his" position "at the present time."

The Chicago *Times* gives the names of ninety-nine Democratic papers, of which forty-four stand opposed to the Cincinnati nominations and only twenty-nine support the ticket. The remainder of the ninety-nine "wait for Baltimore."

Nearly all of the west wing of the capitol of North Carolina, at Columbia, was blown off during a thunder-storm on Thursday evening last, and every window in the front part was blown through into the hall of the House of Representatives. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Only one Republican paper in North-western New-York supports GREELEY, and that is edited by a relative of his, and has been noted for its former frequent selfish attempts to injure the Republican Party, and thwart the wishes of the majority for personal ends.

The Philadelphia *North American*, owned by MORTON MCMICHAEL, leader of the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Republican National Convention, editorially "delays" deadmanding the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Vice-President, in order to secure the success of the ticket in that State.

Boston people were startled on Saturday morning by a false, though widely prevalent, rumor that a New-York steam-boat-train had come in collision with a gravel-train on the Boston and Albany at Boston and Providence Railroads, and that fifteen passengers had been killed and forty wounded.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in a recent letter says: "A platform of principles that expresses or implies the criminality of the Confederate struggle strengthens the extreme Radicals, but weakens all other parties. The Democratic Party, in National Convention or through its prominent leaders, never has made any such declaration."

Vice-President COLFAX showed his pleasure at the Republican victory in South Bend, Ind., by telegraphing home: "Our city's magnificently increased majority for the old flag and the old cause gladdens my heart. It makes me prouder than ever of the unchangeable faith of my townsmen in the principles I have so often defended before them."

It is of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS that a Virginia Democratic paper says: "He is a philosopher without eyes; a debater without ears; a soldier without arms; a statesman without a policy; an editor without a paper, and a captain without a company. He has been moral and political, social and sexual bully in times of peace."

The Scranton *Republican* says that twenty to thirty influential Republican journals in Pennsylvania, have not yet indorsed the State ticket nominated at Harrisburg. They all, however, give earnest and unqualified support to the Administration of President GRANT, and advocate the renomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

The late Gov. GEO. R. GILMER, of Georgia, willed $10,000 to the Georgia University to be devoted exclusively to the gratuitous education of teachers. Owing to litigation and the fortune of war, the bequest has been reduced to $17,000, and the trustees of the fund, Gen. TOOMBS, A. H. STEPHENS, Gov. JENKINS and W. M. REESE, have determined to endow with it a scholarship in the State University, to be subject to all the conditions provided by Gov. GILMER.

It is asserted that Rev. J. T. HARCOURT, a superannuated clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who has tried to earn a living by selling books in Connecticut, has been sent to the State Almshouse as a pauper. During the rebellion he was a corporal, supplying regiments in Kentucky with religious books and papers. He came to Connecticut from Ohio, but has no friends or near relatives who are able to care for him.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention on Thursday Next —Opposition to Take Stock Beaten—

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet at Trenton on Thursday, the 23d inst. Delegates have already been elected in most of the counties, and comprise among their number some of the ablest as well as the leading men of the party. Newark sends Ex-Gov. WALLY, Essex County sends Gen. DAVID VARNUM, who was with Gen. KILPATRICK in Chili Union Country, made Ex-Senator CLARK and JOHN DAVIDSON, who was Mr. WALLY'S chief competitor for the gubernatorial nomination last Fall. The delegates, so far as chosen, comprise few if any of the office-holders, being generally selected direct from the people. Resolutions were adopted in several of the local conventions instructing their delegates to vote for renominations at Philadelphia and will favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and also indorsing his Administration. In one of the strong German wards of Newark they were unanimously adopted. The New-Jersey delegation will doubtless go in accord with those already chosen in the other States, and its vote will be given at Philadelphia for the renomination of the present Executive.

Upon the question of the Vice-Presidency there is no decided preference, Messrs. COLFAX and WILSON both having many friends in the State. Ex-Senator CATTELL, of Camden, Ex-Senator THEODORE, of Burlington, CORTLANDT PARKER, of Newark; Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of Monmouth; J. G. SHIPMAN, of Warren; JOHN DAVIDSON, of Elizabeth, and other gentlemen are named for delegates at large.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Status of the Supplemental Article to the Treaty.

Proposed Increase of the Spanish Army to 80,000 Men.

Another Destructive Fire in the City of Philadelphia.

No Resistance Offered to the Troops by the Copper-Miners.

"Longfellow" Again a Winner in the Lexington Races.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the British Solicitor-General on Prospects for Settlement.

LONDON, May 19.—At a banquet at Fishmonger's Hall, last night, Mr. GEORGE JESSEL, the Solicitor-General, expressed the opinion that the meeting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, the obstacles to which he hoped were in a fair way to be removed, would inaugurate a new era in the settlement of disputes between nations.

Action of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The fact transpires that the vote in the Foreign Relations Committee on re

LOTTERIANA

Extraordinary Drawing on the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Drawn Christmas Day, 1875, in the Public Hall of the Institute, New Orleans.

Capt. GEO. WRIGHT, Keeper of the Monument, on Bunker Hill, Boston, writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cough and cold, which settled on my lungs, after I had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while on duty as a sentinel, over the monument and the Bunker Hill grounds. I was confined to my bed for a week, and was unable to speak above a whisper. I was induced to try your Pectoral, and, after taking a few doses, was entirely relieved. I am satisfied that it saved my life."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editors: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or little Dispensary Pills, regulate the liver, stomach, bowels and blood. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood, skin and scrofulous diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our wives, daughters and sisters. Sold by druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

The receipts of [illegible] have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	17,000	17,000	17,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn, bush.	4,000	4,000	4,000
Oats, bush.	4,000	4,000	4,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grass Seed, bags.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cotton, bales.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provisions, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, bales.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coal, tons.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Iron, tons.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lumber, M. ft.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingles, M.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Staves, M.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, bales.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oil, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coffee, bags.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sugar, hhds.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Molasses, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rice, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Spices, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tea, chests.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wine, pipes.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Whiskey, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beer, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ale, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Porter, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cider, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vinegar, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pickles, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Preserves, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jellies, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fruit, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Raisins, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Figs, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dates, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Almonds, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Walnuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chestnuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Filberts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pecans, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hickory Nuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Butternuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chestnuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Filberts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pecans, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hickory Nuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Butternuts, pkgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000

COFFEE—Rio and mixed cargoes have been sold, and business has been good request. Sales have been reported here since our last of [illegible] bags by the Atlas Line, per steamer from Rio; 1,000 bags by the Ocean Line, per steamer from Rio; 1,000 bags by the Ocean Line, per steamer from Rio; and 1,000 bags by the Ocean Line, per steamer from Rio; and 1,000 bags by the Ocean Line, per steamer from Rio; and

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Matthews, Miss Fanny Davenport.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL 57—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsby Troupe. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mrs. VARNUM POOL.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, POSTAGE FREE.....2
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Those prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a Branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The Illinois Republican Convention, which meets on Wednesday, will be watched with interest by the country. It was in Illinois that the chief strength of the Liberal movement lay before the Cincinnati Convention. That State furnished at least three prominent candidates for the Cincinnati nomination for President, and even a greater number of contingent candidates for the second place on the ticket. At the same time there is no State in the Union where the result at Cincinnati has awakened more popular dissatisfaction, to say nothing of the feelings of the followers of DAVIS, THUMBULL and PALMER. We may count on the Illinois Convention fully sharing the wise and progressive spirit of the New-York Republicans. Let us hope that in respect of civil service reform and amnesty, the West will even improve on their Eastern fellows.

It is quite certain now that neither the German Republicans nor the German Democrats will vote for HORACE GREELEY. All the really influential German papers of both parties—the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, the *Criminal-Zeitung*, the Boston *Pionier*, the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, the Baltimore *Wecker*, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the Indianapolis *Telegraph*, the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, the *Missouri Staats-Zeitung*, and the Louisville *Volksblatt*—are bitterly opposed to the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Only the St. Louis *Westliche Post* still sticks to GREELEY and BROWN, but it supports them with so little vigor, and with so wry a face, that its readers can easily see how disgusted it is with the Cincinnati ticket, and that it will hardly make many converts to it.

The report of the Commandant of the armory at Rock Island throws considerable light on the working of the eight-hour system now being contended for by the building trades in this City. The work done at Rock Island has been principally that of erecting buildings. The Government has paid for eight hours' labor the rates paid in the neighborhood for ten hours. The result has been that the amount of labor *per hour* is no greater than under the ten-hour rule. Where men have been employed over time, the amount of labor done during the extra two hours has been no less and as well done, as in any other two hours of the day. In building, the change to eight hours has cost the Government twenty per cent additional. Add to the sum made by the men of the two hours leisure the Commandant finds that in the case of men having homes of their own, the time has been devoted to feeding and study; in other cases the additional time has been "an injury rather than a benefit." It should be added that the Government, being the only employer allowing full pay for eight hours' work, had the pick of its men. It would seem that the eight-hour system has, in the case of the Government, amounted simply to an increase in the cost of public works, with no appreciable advantage to the workmen.

To-day a considerable proportion of the members of the following New-York trades will be out on strike: The bricklayers, the masons, the cabinet-makers and joiners, the carvers, the upholsterers and the plumbers. It is quite possible to overrate the strength of the movement, but there can hardly be less than 4,000 men who have betaken themselves to voluntary idleness in order to coerce their employers into a reduction of their hours of labor. There is an element of injustice in the movement, in so far as it ignores the claims of employers, who have made contracts on the basis of ten hours a day, to be treated with a certain degree of consideration. With this qualification, the men have as good a right to endeavor to secure eight hours as the limit of the working day, as the bakers have to raise the price of bread. We suppose that the true aim of the movement is to reduce the quantity of labor in the market, and thereby to counteract the depreciating effect on wages of the steadily increasing supply of workmen. Of the moral and physical advantages predicted from the Eight-hour law, there is so far a decided lack of evidence. One result of a movement like the present will probably be to increase the advantages of employing machinery in every possible department of the trades affected. This will, of course, be favorable to the supremacy of large capitalists in such trades, and will tend to the extinction of the class of small employers. In this way the men are working for the increased definiteness of the line already existing between employers and employed; they are contributing toward rendering the transition from workman to "boss" infinitely more difficult than it is, and toward the creation of a class who will be much more formidable opponents of the claims of labor than that now existing.

Mr. Greeley's Democratic Record.

Mr. GREELEY has already begun to pay by large installments one part of the price of the honor of a nomination to high office—the very thorough sifting of his "record." The practice of going over what is queerly enough called a man's "antecedents," that is, the events of his past life, has its disadvantages. For its main purpose is generally to show, on the part of his supporters, that he is consistent, and, on that of his opponents, the contrary. But it has also its great advantages. For the spirit which a man has shown during the course of his past life, his habits of thought and of action, his associations, his degree of faithfulness to principle and to party, are the best, and, indeed, the only safe guides to a judgment of what will be his course in the future. As far as the world is concerned, a man's life is the man, and when we are advised to make a man the keeper and the director of great public interests, we have a right not only to ask what are his present principles and professions, but to have it shown to us very thoroughly what manner of man his life has shown him to be.

A correspondent of the TIMES, whose letter we publish this morning, sets forth in detail and by book a very significant series of facts, which touch that part of Mr. GREELEY's record that reveals his alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Tammany Democrats. Mr. GREELEY himself has chosen very recently to call attention to the fact that in 1870 he visited Albany, at the request of the Union League Club, expressly to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter. Our correspondent shows, as we have shown on previous occasions, that when Mr. GREELEY appeared in Albany on this mission, he said to the Senate Committee that he and his associates did not come before them as opponents of that charter; that, on the contrary, they regarded it as embodying many excellent advances to reform. "We are not here," he said, "to ask you to reject it." And soon afterward the *Tribune* spoke of this charter in terms of little qualified approval. In what light, as regards political good faith, does this exhibit Mr. GREELEY? He was under no compulsion to go to Albany, nor did his mission there come in as a part of a previously accepted representative duty. He was sent there expressly, as he himself says, to oppose the Tweed charter. If he could not oppose it, and do so in the spirit of the instructions under which he acted, he should in honor, not to say in common honesty, have resigned. But his strange conduct is easily to be explained when we remember that his friends, WM. M. TWEED, the noble-minded PETER B. SWEENY, the incorruptible A. OAKEY HALL, together with TOM FIELDS, JOHN MORRISSEY, and others of the same kidney, probably never had quite so much at stake in any one legislative proceeding as in the passage of that charter—the charter which Mr. GREELEY was sent "expressly to oppose," and which yet he did speak of as "embodying many excellent advances to reform." This gives us a very good notion of the sort of reform we might expect at Mr. GREELEY's hands were he elected to the Presidency, and of the devious ways through which he would seek that peculiar sort of reformation.

Our correspondent calls attention to the well-known fact that the *Tribune* was slow to believe the accusations brought against the Tammany Ring; and, that when they were proved beyond all doubt, and overwhelming evidence, that Journal was very lukewarm and laggard in its condemnation either of these men or of their measures. But what could we expect? Afterward conduct as Mr. GREELEY's in regard to the Tweed charter, was it at all probable that he would come out boldly and speak of the nefarious conduct of its authors as it deserved? Mr. GREELEY's "honest simplicity" of character has made him the most monstrously inconsistent man now before the American public. His rivals, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who has not got a nomination, and VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, who has, are rocks, mountains of stability, compared to him. The Tammany Ring thieves seem to have been not only Mr. GREELEY's chosen allies, but his business partners. He was their fellow-director in business corporations, where there can be no doubt that they united themselves with him in pursuance of the same line of crafty policy which they pursued with regard to other prominent and influential men; hoping and reasonably expecting, as the event proved, that business associations and an identity of business interests would bring about a complete working political alliance. But the other men, who allowed themselves to be so used, were mere business men, seeking their own interests. They were not, as Mr. GREELEY professes to be, progressive philanthropists, reformers of such pure eyes that they cannot behold iniquity. Mr. GREELEY's friend, "RUFE" ANDERSON, received through the Ring, a safe, which he has since declared he means to pay for, but which was probably sent to him as a reminder that they regarded him as a safe man; an intimation which would have been at least superfluous in Mr. GREELEY's case. The Ring was sure enough of him without any such significant offering. That Mr. GREELEY himself ever profited personally to the extent of a single dollar by his connection with the members of the Tammany Ring, it would probably be as difficult to prove as it has been in the case of Mayor HALL himself—a fact to which the *Tribune* has often and urgently directed public attention. What wonder that among the subscribers to the Greeley statue the name of ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL appeared, as it also did in the list of the monument-raisers to the integrity and public spirit of "Boss" TWEED! We must pass by without notice much of the detail of our Syracuse correspondent's letter, but we commend it to the attention of our readers, as showing why Mr. GREELEY might reasonably expect—what he now so specifically demands as the condition of his formal acceptance of the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention—the formal indorsement and the active support of the Democratic Party.

Tammany Tactics in the Court of General Sessions.

During the last moments of the expiring Legislature, when all eyes were turned toward Albany, the creatures of Tammany were enabled to perform a piece of work which deserves to take rank among the lesser achievements of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. The opportunity arose in this way: On the 17th of May, 1867, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against one MICHAEL HAYES for the murder of JAMES O'DONNELL. Although it is admitted that he was sought for eagerly, HAYES, nevertheless, was not arrested until quite recently, and in all probability never would have been but for a blunder. He was found loafing in the Seventh Ward of this City, where it is said he had exercised the trade of minor politician for several years. Once in custody, it became necessary to do something with him. His trial was accordingly set down for a certain day. The principal witness, a man named ROCHESTER, turned out to be also an "influential" Ward politician, and being of the Tammany stripe, it was not deemed desirable to either deprive him of his liberty, or put him under bonds to give evidence when required so to do. Eight times the case was called up for trial, and each time postponed owing to the absence of ROCHESTER.

At length the Court seems to have lost patience over the matter, and ordered it to be set down peremptorily for the 13th inst., intimating at the same moment that if ROCHESTER did not then appear, the prisoner would be discharged. The 13th arrived quickly enough, but no ROCHESTER. Counsel for the prisoner then arose, and with all due solemnity demanded the release of his client. The notorious "Col." FELLOWES was the Assistant District-Attorney who had charge of the prosecution, but, he interposed no objection. On the contrary, he made it appear that it would not be right to keep HAYES any longer in durance, as the witness, ROCHESTER, had been seen around the Court-room in such a state of intoxication as to be altogether useless. The result was HAYES' release *on his own recognizance*. Here was a farce enacted in broad day-light, the like of which has few parallels in the criminal history of New-York. A man under indictment for murder permitted to go scot free because, forsooth, the chief witness against him was too drunk to give testimony! No sane person can doubt for a moment the ability of the prosecution to bring ROCHESTER to his senses, if there had been any intention whatever to try HAYES. Ordinarily, important witnesses are placed in the House of Detention for safe-keeping when they fail to give bonds for their appearance. There was not even an attempt made to insure the attendance of ROCHESTER by this means.

We have no wish whatever to prejudice the case of HAYES. He may, or he may not be innocent of the crime of which he stands charged, but so far as we are conversant with the circumstances, there appears to be nothing to warrant his discharge in the manner related. There is no other State in the Union where such an act could be perpetrated with impunity. But here in New-York all things seem possible save and except honest government and a just administration of the law. It is plain to be seen that the hydra-headed monster of Tammany has only been scotched, not killed. In this case of HAYES we have a very startling evidence of its reviving power. When murderers are turned loose without the troublesome formality of a trial, would it be much of a surprise to see TWEED restored to his place in the Board of Works, CONNOLLY to the Controllership, and SWEENY to the Park Commission? Yet it will come to this with us if the people do not make their voices once more heard as the polls as they did last November.

Railroad Speed.

The time of year has arrived when most of our railroads make a change in their time-tables for the coming season. Some of them have already done this, and the greater part of the remainder will probably do it in the course of two or three weeks. It is remarkable that the speed of our most rapid passenger-trains has increased so little in the last twenty years. The cars on the Hudson River Road, and those to New-Haven, more than twenty years ago, made almost as quick time as any in the country do now. There has been some change, it is true; but the statement that express-trains on our quickest lines in 1872 run, as a general thing, not more than about three miles an hour faster than those of the same description did in 1852, is sufficiently near the truth. But while such is the case with this particular class of trains, a very different state of affairs exists in reference to the rate of railroad travel, taken as a whole, throughout the country. The average number of miles an hour gone over by passengers now, is not only very much greater than it was twenty years since, but has decidedly increased within the last five or six years. This is owing mainly to the greater proportion of well-constructed roads. The larger proportion of express-trains also has something to do with it, though not as much as might at first be supposed, for the effect of this upon the average speed is a good deal counteracted by the fact that there are now so many trains running short distances to and from large cities, and making very frequent stops.

A great deal has been said and written, on both sides, respecting the comparative danger of moving at high rates of speed. It is often argued that there is just as much safety in going thirty-five miles an hour as twenty, for the latter speed is, in case of accident, quite sufficient to make a promiscuous smash, and the former could do no more. There can be no question that twenty miles an hour is an exceedingly dangerous pace at which to run off the track or knock into another train, but that does not prove that an addition of fifty or seventy-five per cent. to the velocity would not materially increase the risk. As a matter of fact, accidents on roads noted for extremely fast trains, have as a general rule been much more frequent and serious than on those where the travel is slower. And this is the more worthy of attention from the circumstance that the latter class of roads includes, to a very great extent, those which are imperfectly built, and on which therefore there would commonly seem to be more cause for the apprehension of danger.

There is one consideration in regard to the relative safety of trains at different rates of speed, which has attracted much less attention than it deserves. An engine, we will suppose, can, with the cars attached to it, run a mile in a minute and a half. Now, if the time-table calls for thirty-five miles an hour between stations, the engineer has only an average of about thirteen seconds to a mile allowed him for clearing spent at road-crossings, switches, sharp curves and rough places, and for the delay in starting and stopping. But if the running time required is reduced to thirty miles an hour, he has more than twice as much for these purposes; and if it is twenty miles an hour he has a minute and a half, or nearly seven times as much. There are few American roads which have not a great many places where a train ought to be run slowly. But some of those, where such precaution is most needed, make very little allowance for it in their time-tables. And this is by no means entirely the fault of the companies; for the impatience of travelers at any delay, however necessary, and the uniform preference given to considerations of speed over those of safety, are the main causes of less time being allowed than prudence requires.

There are certain things that affect the running of railroad trains, which even men of long experience in the business cannot understand or calculate upon. Some of the causes, indeed, that tend to impair the speed are plain enough. If the track is slippery, or anything is out of order either in the road or engine, the delay thereby occasioned is readily accounted for. But an engine very often "won't make its time," when neither the engineer nor any one else can tell the reason. There are certain states of the atmosphere which affect either the draft of the fire, or the generation of steam, or both, in a way that no one very clearly understands. A superintendent or train dispatcher frequently finds on such occasions all the trains in his department unaccountably out of time. It is not that the track is wet and slippery, for it may be in excellent condition; it is not that extreme heat or extreme cold threatens the breaking of rails, or that the frost is coming out of the ground, or that recent heavy rains have washed the embankments, for it may be that none of these reasons, nor any other he can think of, exist. The only thing he can find out is that the boilers will not make steam fast enough. But why they will not, is a question which neither he nor the engineers can satisfactorily answer.

There is a point of local interest to New-York, in connection with this subject, which must not be left unnoticed. We refer to the reckless manner in which trains are run in crowded neighborhoods in the vicinity of the City, and, indeed, in the very City itself. To drive along at thirty or forty miles an hour, in places where some of the lines into New-York are actually run at that speed, is a proceeding which, in some cities, would literally subject the driver to the charge of murder. We are fully aware of the importance of saving the time of passengers, but even with all the weight that can possibly be given to this consideration, the gain of a few minutes is purchased at a fearful price by the risk and loss of life which, as an actual matter of experience, has, in many instances, been incurred in obtaining it.

Detection of a Mysterious Homicide.

On the night of the 8th of last November, a farmer named DENNISON MILLER was killed by an assassin. The deed was perpetrated in MILLER's own house at a place called Greenfield, not far from Detroit. By the testimony of the murdered man's wife the facts were as follows: Mrs. MILLER heard a cat howling in the dining-room a little after midnight; she rose from her husband's side and went to let the cat out of the front door. When she opened the door for that purpose a man rushed past her from without, and on into the chamber. She heard a quick scuffle, a cry and a heavy fall, and then the intruder disappeared, she knew not whither. Mrs. MILLER found her husband on the floor, weltering in his blood. He was stabbed through the heart, and he never spoke afterward. The alarm was given, and every effort was subsequently made to trace the murderer. He was not found, however, despite the most vigilant search and protracted inquiry, and after a time the case was set down as one of those destined to baffle human detection. The affair was a nine days' wonder, much talked of by the Press and in society, but not the faintest clue was ever hit upon, and finally the subject appeared to die out and be forgotten.

Two or three weeks ago, however, events fell out that excited the suspicion of the Sheriff of the county as to the identity of the murderer. Fresh study of the case revealed corroborative evidence of the truth of this suspicion, and at last the Sheriff has been able to lay his hand on the shoulders of the secret midnight homicide and to say, "thou art the man." The case is one of the most singular in the annals of crime, and its history powerfully exemplifies the fact that the most ingenious and cold-blooded devices of which men are capable do not always suffice to shield them from the consequences of wickedness. It now transpires that the assassin of MILLER has never left the scene of the murder, that he is well known to the neighborhood, including MRS. MILLER's family, and that he has continued on intimate relations with that family ever since the fatal night of the stabbing. His name is WILLIAM SMITH, and, strange to say, he is but eighteen years of age. The cunning and deliberation with which he prepared to commit his bloody deed, and with which he sought to cover up its traces subsequently, are almost incredible. He had for some time been working for a neighbor of MILLER named MAPLE. He slept in MAPLE's house, sharing a bed with his employer's son. Some days before the murder SMITH bought in Detroit a small quantity of chloroform. This was to narcotize young MAPLE with, before SMITH should set out on his baleful errand—a part of the scheme that was successfully carried out. After dark, but before going up to bed, SMITH placed a ladder against an adjoining roof in such a way that he could pass from the window of his room to the ladder, and so make his way to the ground. The house being locked up, and others sleeping in it who might be disturbed by a person going through the entries within, the motive for this precaution becomes obvious. On the night of the assassination SMITH waited until young MAPLE was fast asleep, and then drugged him with the chloroform. He then descended by the ladder, and passed swiftly through the fields, under cover of a starless sky, until he reached the home of his intended victim. Finding no ready way to get into the house, SMITH either imitated the cry of the cat, or happened to be at the front door by chance at the instant Mrs. MILLER opened the door. He then rushed by her and stabbed MILLER as described—the whole scene passing in complete darkness—and made his way home again. Here he went up the ladder, lowered it gently with a line, so that it lay by the side of the building as usual, drew up his line, returned to his room by the window, shut it, and went comfortably to bed. Never was a crime more adroitly planned and coolly carried out. Nor was this all. The fatal act was committed with a dagger, and the young homicide feared to hide it, dreading a discovery. He therefore bribed a certain itinerant peddler to take the weapon, to let it be seen by several persons, and then to sell it to him, SMITH, some days after. Even this bold and hazardous scheme was put into effect; the peddler went his way from that part of the country; and had SMITH remained quiet at this point he might have been safe to this day.

But the singular temptation came upon him—in fact, induced by previous impunity, no doubt—to go to a place called Dearborn, and throw a train of cars off the track. In this attempt, when on the very point of success, he was Providentially caught, and his capture suggested to the Sheriff the train of research that led to the identification of SMITH as MILLER's assassin. When asked what his motives were in seeking the destruction of hundreds who had never harmed him, the young scoundrel calmly made answer that he only wanted to see the cars plunge into the river! The cool diabolism of this reply led the Sheriff, by a natural association of ideas, to ponder over the motiveless cruelty of the killing of MILLER, and thus led up to the final result. It appears that SMITH has "influential friends," and that he was released on bail, in $6,000, for his attempt on the passenger-train; but on the very same night, evidently resolved to conceal himself for this unreasonable interruption of his pleasures, he went off to a neighboring town called Ecorse and playfully set a barn on fire. He was again arrested, and this time did not escape from custody until the whole list of his crimes had been brought home to him. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but still very strong, when the sheriff felt warranted in suddenly charging the prisoner, point-blank in his face, with MILLER's murder. The result was that SMITH broke down—the excitement of the two arrests on the same day having apparently shaken his nerves—and confessed all. The youthful murderer is said to be extremely handsome, and to pronounced by able medical men to be entirely sane. His incentive would appear to have been simply a furious, overwhelming passion for crime; and considering his total unscrupulousness, his audacity and his great cunning, it is a fortunate thing that his career of guilt has been cut as short as it has, and that only a single life, so far as is known, has been sacrificed to his lust for crime.

A Hint from Dublin.

Many years ago Mr. DARGAN, an Irishman of rare energy and public spirit, who had by his own exertions achieved a large business as contract, determined to endeavor to give his country a lift by opening an exhibition at Dublin, on the plan of that in London, and with a generosity his pocket could very ill afford, undertook the risk. The exhibition proved a success in all but pecuniary respects, and a considerable loss fell upon the spirited projector. A year or two after the building, which had been used with little success for a Winter garden and other purposes, passed into the hands of Sir ARTHUR GUINNESS. The object with which he purchased it now appears. Sir ARTHUR had, no doubt, noticed, in common with all those who were in London in 1862, the extraordinary interest and pleasure afforded by the exhibition of loaned art treasures. There were, on this occasion, gathered together a collection of objects such as had never before been assembled under the same roof—the accumulated wealth of seven centuries. Alton Towers and Goderich sent their armor; Blenheim, Burghley, and a host of other princely houses, furnished plate; the cups out of which WOLSEY and his royal master quaffed were before you; the jewels which covered ELIZABETH's neck when she gazed upon the revels at Kenilworth. All the additional interest which history and historical association gives to beautiful objects was there.

It is an exhibition of this kind, but specially including the contents of Irish mansions, which is now to be held in Dublin. Sir ARTHUR has guaranteed the whole cost and assumed the whole responsibility. His efforts have been worthily responded to by the nobility and gentry of Ireland, of all creeds and classes. The Duke of LEINSTER, who will probably be no small contributor, is President of the Committee, and the Duke of ABERCORN, Ireland's only other Duke who possesses whole rentals full of lovely objects—will, no doubt, contribute his quota. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and the host of other great noblemen who hold large estates in Ireland, will, we may be sure, be not slow to assist the cause, and the spectacle which will be opened to the public by the Duke of EDINBURGH on the 5th of June, at Dublin, bids fair to be one of the most charming—and all the more so that it will not be too large—that the civilized world has ever seen. At a recent meeting of the Committee, Sir BERNARD BURKE, the well-known genealogist, stated that the loan of portraits illustrative of Irish history would be a most important feature, and Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE promised that there would be magnificent collections of china and other curious and beautiful objects.

Now all this has been done by one man, rich, no doubt, but whose wealth is as nothing to the wealth of men who tread the pavement of Wall and Broad streets every day. Nor is it the work of a member of the old-time aristocracy. The doer of the deed is a home Ruler, actually engaged in trade, and who owes his success to his father's energy and business qualities, such as many of the old citizens do. Surely he is a good example of that public spirit which the famous DEAN, whose cathedral Sir BENJAMIN rebuilt, rightly held as the first of public virtues.

Cannot we do something in the same direction? Could not we signalize our approaching centenary by something more than a blaze of trumpets, an avalanche of speechifying, and rivers of Bourbon and old rye? Surely an exhibition of the kind which Dublin is shortly to enjoy, might be organized in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston. In all these cities there are splendid works of art and objects of rare interest. Within the last ten years they have increased fifty fold. Scarcely a steamer enters this harbor today which does not add something to the stock, and not a rich man leaves this port who does not do his best during his European visit to secure something of the best which is to be had in the plate, jewelry, pictures, or statuary of the Old World. What a stimulus such an exhibition would give to art and taste among us. How interesting would be the comparisons between the artistic efforts of time, past and present, the proofs of the progress we have made in this, as in other matters, since we attained our freedom. For our own part, we are convinced that such a show would fairly astonish not only our visitors but ourselves. Scattered among our towns throughout the country, are treasures of the existence of which few dream, and which, if collected in one spot, would reveal an amount of artistic wealth perfectly marvelous. It is a great mistake to suppose that the great Eastern cities are the sole depositories of such objects. In time past they may have been, but are so no longer. In Cincinnati, in Milwaukee, in Louisville, in St. Louis, and many more Western and Southern towns are to be found today objects of art which would deserve a place in any exhibition.

MINOR TOPICS.

To-morrow a Convention of the Indian tribes of Arizona will be held at Camp Grant. The people of the Territory have found out that Gen. HOWARD was not sent to set on the rives of Mr. VINCENT COLYER, and settled accord. Therefore exists between the two Generals as certain degree of ill-feeling, and the people. The Convention promises to end in a mutual understanding to be had with the Government and others itself bound to do for the Apaches, and what it expects from the Apaches in return. We have uniformly supported a policy of fairness to the humane policy in dealing with the Indians. Should the Apaches, after the explicit agreements likely to be reached by this Convention, take to their old courses of robbery and murder, we should, however, consider a swift installment of military vengeance to be dictated by both humanity and justice.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, looking to the establishment of industrial schools for the orphans of soldiers and sailors. It is of the simplest possible form, and is confined to creating a "body politic and corporate," with power to hold property and transact the necessary business. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is the leading incorporator; the other names are unimpeachable. The work is an excellent one, and as it does not involve the slightest expense to the country, it ought to pass. Indeed, the country could do no more just and proper thing than to aid pecuniarily an enterprise rightly guarded and conducted, which would give an honorable means of earning a livelihood to any soldier's children.

Do boys in the House of Refuge have any other employment except that of stabbing their turnkeys? Two turnkeys were stabbed a few weeks since—one of them fatally; and yesterday two more were experimented upon in the same way by the young ruffians under their charge. Now it is impossible that four turnkeys should be successively stabbed within a few weeks of one another, unless there is something seriously wrong in the management of the institution. Either the discipline is too lax, or the boys are treated with too great severity. The indications are that the former is the true explanation of the frequent murderous assaults which have latterly disgraced the House of Refuge. The youthful murderers would probably be benefited by a little wholesome correction, and it is quite certain that they could not so frequently indulge in the pastime of sharpening were knives not invitingly left within their reach.

The rain which fell on Saturday night and Sunday was an event of far greater importance than usually attaches to the occurrence of May showers. In this immediate neighborhood it saved crops of many millions of dollars aggregate value. How much it was needed could hardly be imagined by one who had not seen the extreme backwardness, especially of the smaller crops, such as strawberries and peas. Even more signal than the benefit to these, however, was the putting an end to several of the devastating forest fires in this State and Pennsylvania.

England has for a number of weeks been undergoing a genuine "agitation" of a kind long familiar to this country, in connection with a "Permissive Prohibitory" Liquor bill. The object of the bill is to allow localities to prohibit the sale of liquors in public houses if the electors shall so vote. The bill will doubtless be defeated, for, however Englishmen may recognize the evils of drunkenness, they are by no means ready to prohibit drinking absolutely under any circumstances. The opposition to the bill comes directly from those to be affected by its provisions—a large number, and influential—and indirectly from those who believe the principle of interference is wrong, as well as impracticable. The experience of our country is very freely quoted, and we regret to say, with more general admiration for our "eutopian" in getting around a prohibitory law, than with any conviction that we have at all successfully solved out of the most vexatious and complex problems of modern society.

The Cunard steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool for Boston, has been wrecked on Tuskar Rock, on the Irish coast, and will prove a total loss. This is the first serious accident that the Cunard line has ever met with. Some years ago one of its steamers was slightly damaged by a collision, and another touched bottom near Halifax Harbor. Neither of those accidents was, however, sufficiently serious to compel either steamer to lose its trip. Even in the case of the *Tripoli* no lives were lost, and the Cunard line can still maintain its boast of never having lost a passenger. This remarkable freedom from accident is unquestionably due, in great part, to the skill and care with which the Cunard steamers are navigated, and it is therefore all the more strange that the *Tripoli* should have run upon a rock so easily avoided as is the Tuskar Rock. A ship has about as much reason for striking on this rock as a Broadway omnibus would have for running into Trinity Church.

Does the Liberal Club revolt against the restrictions of grammar, or are the reports of its proceedings published in the *World* not to be relied upon? This question naturally occurs when we read in the *World* that at a meeting of the Liberal Club the other evening DR. HALLOCK remarked that "he had known a man who had went to a drunkard's grave." Perhaps it is hypercritical to demand that the drunkard should pursue his way to his disreputable grave in accordance with the rules of grammar, but still it grates rather harshly on the ear to hear that "he had went" to the grave or any where else. Moreover, DR. HALLOCK is reported to have said that in one case he learned that a drunkard had "protracted this disease from his mother." Perhaps DR. HALLOCK did speak in this unknown tongue and perhaps he did not. We are strongly inclined to believe that the *World*, and not the speaker, has "protracted" a habit of criticising the memory of LINDLEY MURRAY.

Some facts which are upon the record of a case now pending in the Superior Court of this City are published this morning, and read very much like the plot of a sensational novel. They include every element for the manufacture of such literature except murder, and even that is darkly implied in the sudden deaths which are so emphasized in the story of the plaintiff. But the public will remember that it is only the plaintiff's story, and that it may possibly prove to be the product of a diseased imagination when the other side is heard. We may as well say that although the story is given as a part of the current news of the day, we shall doubt it until the sale is fortified by strong corroborative evidence.

The rumor of Lord DUFFERIN's coming contests in our waters receives a blow in the statement that the Governor-General, designate, of the Dominion, has just sold his yacht to the Ex-Colonial Secretary, Lord CARNARVON, who forthwith starts in her in search of health.

THE JAPANESE LADIES.

A Visit to Them in Washington by an American Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

I was invited to-day to call at 4 o'clock and spend an hour or two with the Japanese ladies who were sent to this country with the embassy, and who have been living in the house lately occupied by Mr. Motley, the late Minister to England. I had never seen any Japanese women, and was curious to see how they would look and behave in their own parlors. I found the house in charge of Mr. Mori, the Secretary of the Embassy, who received me in the hall and showed me into the parlors, where I found the ladies sitting on the floor, Japanese fashion, on mats. They were dressed in their native costume, and looked very pretty and picturesque. They rose as I entered, and bowed very gracefully, and then resumed their seats on the floor. They are all young, the eldest not more than twenty-four or five years old, and the youngest not more than fifteen. They are all married, and have children in Japan, except the youngest, who is a girl of fifteen, and who is to be married to the Japanese Minister at Washington, Mr. Mori, on his return to Japan. She is a beautiful child, and has a very sweet face and expression. She is very fond of her dolls, and has brought a number of them with her from Japan. She is also very fond of pets, and has a pet bird and a pet dog with her. The dog is a large, handsome Newfoundland, and is very much petted by the ladies. He is a short-haired dog, and looks very much like a Cuban hound. He is very fierce with strangers, and growls savagely when approached. He is very gentle with the ladies, however, and allows them to pull his ears and tail and handle him as they please. He is very much attached to his master, Mr. Mori, and follows him about like a shadow. He is a present to Mr. Mori from Mr. Motley, and is said to be very valuable. He is a splendid specimen of his race, and is very large and powerful. He is very much admired by all who see him, and is a great favorite with the ladies. He is very fond of children, and plays with them by the hour. He is very much afraid of horses, and barks furiously at them when they pass the house. He is also afraid of the cars, and barks at them when they pass. He is very much afraid of the locomotive, and barks furiously at it when it passes the house. He is very much afraid of the locomotive, and barks furiously at it when it passes the house. He is very much afraid of the locomotive, and barks furiously at it when it passes the house.

The ladies are very pleasant and agreeable, and converse quite freely with visitors. They have a number of books with them, and are very fond of looking at pictures. They have a number of photographs of themselves and friends, which they showed me. They have also a number of Japanese fans, which they showed me how to use. They are very graceful in the use of them, and handle them very gracefully. They have also a number of Japanese curiosities with them, which they showed me. They have also a number of Japanese curiosities with them, which they showed me. They have also a number of Japanese curiosities with them, which they showed me.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, (May 18,) JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. H. SHERMAN, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land, containing fourteen City lots, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth street, 301 feet 9 inches east of Avenue A, and fronting on the Harlem River. In the centre of the plot is a large frame house, said to be worth from $30,000 to $40,000, which was sold with the property. The premises were also sold subject to a lease, having about two years to run, of a lot on the south-east corner, with pier and bulk-head, used as a steam-boat landing for the Harlem boats, at the rate of $800 per year, also subject to a covenant, for the lease of the same dock for seven years from 1874, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. The property was purchased by B. P. FAIRCHILD, for $60,200, a very low figure, for, as stated, the incumbrances on the realty, which were cleared off by the sale, amounted to over $50,000. ALLEN R. MINER & BROTHER also disposed of the country residence owned by Mr. LOUIS JAY, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated on the corner of Railroad-avenue and Fingerboard road, comprising thirty-two acres of ground handsomely laid out, with English villa brick mansion, porter's lodge, built in style to correspond, a large cottage, two stables, hot-houses and other buildings upon the same, sold for $30,200, and purchased by JOSEPH LAROCQUE. In reference to the sale of villa plots located at Staten Island, conducted by JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., on Saturday afternoon, a report will be made to-morrow. In our report on Friday of the auction held by BLACKWELL & CO., at Bound Brook, N. J., we stated that fourteen plots were sold at an average of $210 apiece. The figures should have been $295 per plot, and the total of the sale, $4,130.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week, for the season of the year, has been unusually active, and nearly all the auctions held have met with more than average success. This was particularly the case with the sales made at the Exchange by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., on Tuesday and Thursday, May 14 and 16, at which City lots were sold, the prices realized being above the most sanguine expectation, for on the first-named day twenty-eight lots located on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, brought in the aggregate $100,375; while on the second, from the sale of a similar number, located on the Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards, and streets adjacent thereto, from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, $91,000 was realized—a result not only satisfactory to the owners of the property, but to investors generally. Another noticeable transaction consummated during the week was the legal sale on Friday, May 17, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of the steam flouring-mill known as Nos. 43 and 45 Division-wharf and No. 45 Washington-street, three lots with five-story brick buildings thereon, sold for $85,000. In this instance, however, the price realized was very much below the real value of the property. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 18, amounts to $668,675—a very large average as compared with the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, May 11, which were $140,300. In Brooklyn property GOODENOUGH & WEBER sold at the Exchange on Thursday, May 16, thirty-four lots located on Nostrand-avenue and on Madison-street, Decatur and Hamilton-avenue, near Ralph-avenue, for the total of $36,600 for the lot. In suburban sales the week opened with the auction at Elizabeth, N. J., held on Monday, May 11, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at which 207 City lots were successfully disposed of at an average of over $400 per lot; while the total of the sale reached the large sum of $82,500. Two country sales held during the week have also been attended with a fair result, viz.: Sale at West Dunnellen, N. J., Tuesday, May 14, MELLICK & BRO., auctioneers, 170 lots sold for $11,000; sale at Maspeth, Long Island, Wednesday, May 15, JOHNSON, auctioneer, 70 lots sold for $16,000, and sale at Bound Brook, N. J., Thursday, May 16, BLACKWELL & Co., auctioneers, 14 villa plots sold for $4,700. The total value of suburban real estate sold during the week as reported, including sales of similar property made at the Exchange, amounts to $163,500. From the character of the auctions to come off during the next week we may the present activity around continue, and equally favorable results should be achieved.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

In the list published below all the auctions thus far announced for the present week are noted, and on the days named the property described will be placed upon the market:

Monday, May 20.

By JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on the ground, at 10 o'clock, 85 plots at public auction. 180 choice lots, forming a portion of Alex. Benson's estate, well located and situated in close proximity to the railroad station. The desirability of Richmond Hill as a place for residence has been heretofore established by and the splendid success which the sales held there this season by JOHNSON is a guarantee, should the weather prove pleasant, that the transactions of to-morrow will result favorably. The lots is understood will be offered on easy terms, and sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Special excursion rain from the foot of Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock.

To-morrow, Tuesday, May 21.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, as a trustee of the City of New York, under the directions of Hon. Sharay Tesla, the plot of land, together with the brick building (83 by 40, with extension 15 by 25) thereon, situate on the south side of West Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Nos. 248 and 250. The property has been until lately occupied as a synagogue. Lot about 33 by 53 feet. Also, at public auction, other City realty as follows: The three-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 210. Lot 20 by 100.5 feet. Three-story brick dwelling, stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Lexington avenues, known as No. 124. House about 20 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot about 79 feet. The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, known as No. 114. Lot 20.1 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Also, at public auction, the following lots of lot, together with the private stable thereon, situate on the south side of West Twenty-second-street, between the south side of West Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, viz.: The stable is about 16 by 75 feet, with five stalls, glass front harness closets, with rooms for coachman and family. Lease from CLEMENT C. MOORE, about twelve years to run, with covenants for renewal; ground rent, $1,000 per annum. Also, the two building lots, situate on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, commencing 176 feet east of Tenth-avenue; each lot 25 by 98.9 and two lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, commencing 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue; each 25 by 100.11.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, the lot, with building thereon, situate on the north-east corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street; lot 18.8 by 100 by 22.8 by 101.6.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, as a sheriff's legal sale, R. C. REMSEN, Esq., referee, the lot, size 25.6 by 94, on the south-east corner of Fifty-first-street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street.

By J. HENRY DURHAM, at the Exchange, at public auction, a plot of land, containing about two and a quarter acres, with house thereon, located on West Farm, on the Boston Post road, and situated on the road to Jerome Park, St. John's College, within two minutes' walk of the depot of the Harlem and New Haven Railway.

By J. A. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, the property known as No. 22 Cedar-street, Brooklyn, embracing a large lot with a three-story frame house on the front street, and a two-story frame house in the rear, with a good stable, the following real estate located in the same city: The three-story basement frame house and lot 20.6 by 21 Jefferson-street, lot 22 by 100; a two-story and attic brick house and lot on Columbia-street, lot 20 by 100; the two-story brick house and lot on Congress-street, lot 20 by 125; the two-story attic and cellar frame house and lot No. 426 Willoughby-street, corner of Hamilton-street; six building lots on Broadway, corner of De Kalb-avenue; seven building lots on the south side of De Kalb place; fourteen lots on DeKalb-place, between Broadway and Bushwick-avenue, and nine lots on Gates-avenue, corner of Marcy-avenue.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, by order of the Sheriff of Essex County, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Crane, situate on the northerly side of Orange-street, between Orange and Roosevelt streets, in size 83.3 by 225 by 80.4.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 19.8 by 98.9, on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 50 feet 5 inches west of Second-avenue.

By JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, a valuable plot of land, containing about two and a quarter acres, with house thereon, located on West Farm, on the Boston Post road, and situated on the road to Jerome Park, St. John's College, within two minutes' walk of the depot of the Harlem and New Haven Railway.

By J. A. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 19.8 by 98.9, on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 50 feet 5 inches west of Second-avenue.

By JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, No. 70 Murray-street, between College-place and Greenwich-street; lot 18 by 75. The house has eleven years to run, with two covenants for renewal, around rent $750 per annum.

By NICHOLAS B. COMFORT, at the Exchange, at a

Tuesday, Wednesday, May 21.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, as executors of the last will and testament of Mr. ANDREW SLEVIN, deceased, the following extremely valuable City realty, being a portion of the estate of JAMES SLEVIN, deceased: Six lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third-streets, near the Grand Circle; twenty-four lots bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, and Fiftieth-street, forming a square, and fronting on the three avenues; also, the twenty-seven lots on Broadway, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-houses and lots on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; one lot on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; one lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; four-story and basement stone-front store and lot on the west side of Church-street, between Vesey and Barclay streets, known as No. 222; four-story stone-front store and lot on the north side of Walker-street, near Church-street, No. 32. Lot of an irregular form; front 20.6 by 100 feet. Also, the two-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 210. Lot 20 by 100.5 feet. Three-story brick dwelling, stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Lexington avenues, known as No. 124. House about 20 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot about 79 feet. The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, known as No. 114. Lot 20.1 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Also, at public auction, the following lots of lot, together with the private stable thereon, situate on the south side of West Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, viz.: The stable is about 16 by 75 feet, with five stalls, glass front harness closets, with rooms for coachman and family. Lease from CLEMENT C. MOORE, about twelve years to run, with covenants for renewal; ground rent, $1,000 per annum. Also, the two building lots, situate on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, commencing 176 feet east of Tenth-avenue; each lot 25 by 98.9 and two lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, commencing 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue; each 25 by 100.11.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, one lot, with building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth-street; lot 18.8 by 100 by 22.8 by 101.6.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, as a sheriff's legal sale, R. C. REMSEN, Esq., referee, the lot, size 25.6 by 94, on the south-east corner of Fifty-first-street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street.

By J. HENRY DURHAM, at the Exchange, at public auction, a plot of land, containing about two and a quarter acres, with house thereon, located on West Farm, on the Boston Post road, and situated on the road to Jerome Park, St. John's College, within two minutes' walk of the depot of the Harlem and New Haven Railway.

By J. A. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 19.8 by 98.9, on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 50 feet 5 inches west of Second-avenue.

By JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, No. 70 Murray-street, between College-place and Greenwich-street; lot 18 by 75. The house has eleven years to run, with two covenants for renewal, around rent $750 per annum.

By NICHOLAS B. COMFORT, at the Exchange, at a

Wednesday, May 22.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, as executors of the last will and testament of Mr. ANDREW SLEVIN, deceased, the following extremely valuable City realty, being a portion of the estate of JAMES SLEVIN, deceased: Six lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third-streets, near the Grand Circle; twenty-four lots bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, and Fiftieth-street, forming a square, and fronting on the three avenues; also, the twenty-seven lots on Broadway, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-houses and lots on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; one lot on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; one lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; four-story stone-front store and lot on the west side of Church-street, between Vesey and Barclay streets, known as No. 222; four-story stone-front store and lot on the north side of Walker-street, near Church-street, No. 32. Lot of an irregular form; front 20.6 by 100 feet. Also, the two building lots, situate on the south side of De Kalb place, fourteen lots on DeKalb-place, between Broadway and Bushwick-avenue, and nine lots on Gates-avenue, corner of Marcy-avenue.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & Bro., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, by order of the Sheriff of Essex County, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Crane, situate on the northerly side of Orange-street, between Orange and Roosevelt streets, in size 83.3 by 225 by 80.4.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 19.8 by 98.9, on the south side of East Forty-eighth-street, 50 feet 5 inches west of Second-avenue.

By JESS. JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot, No. 70 Murray-street, between College-place and Greenwich-street; lot 18 by 75. The house has eleven years to run, with two covenants for renewal, around rent $750 per annum.

By NICHOLAS B. COMFORT, at the Exchange, at a

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS!!!

Fronting Central Park, a superbly-located small parcel, conveniently sized, either to operators or for immediate improvement.

Also,

on fifth-ave., fronting Central Park, the following choice parcels of lots: At 58th-st., one or five lots; at 74th-st., three lots; at 75th-st., one lot; at 76th-st. (Park entrance), entire block; at 80th and 82d sts., one or eight lots.

V. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THREE FULL AND EXTRA, SIZE SUPERIOR DWELLINGS,

in course of erection, corner of Madison-av. and 50th-st., possession FOR SALE or to let, as hereinafter mentioned, all quite CLOSE TO THE AV., and with every modern improvement.

$57,000—West 49th-st.
$54,000—West 50th-st.
$51,000—West 50th-st.
$50,000—West 51st-st.
$49,000—West 51st-st.
$48,000—West 51st-st.

ALSO,

FARE-AV.: superb double corner residence. Very low.

5TH-AV., cor. Central Park, exceedingly choice dwellings low.

HOMER MORGAN & SON,
No. 3 Pine-street.

BOULEVARD.—ONE FULL LOT ON Grand Boulevard, next to the corner of 106th-st.; no rocs; fine view of the Hudson; also, lots on 100th-st. and Morningside-av., being whole front on avenue. Inquire of OWNER, in baker-store, 6 Union-square.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$50,000 FOR 5TH-AV. LOTS.—I will pay $50,000 each for from one to ten lots on 5th-av., anywhere below 79th-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 78 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—FAIR CASH, BUT NOT FANCY prices, will be paid for about four lots, none the extreme Fourth ward, between 10th and 14th sts. Box 1,053 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., OFFICE NO. 7 PINE-ST.

WEDNESDAY, May 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Thomas R. Slevin, Esq., Executor,

Being a portion of the estate of

JAMES SLEVIN, DECEASED.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 7TH-AV., 8TH, CHURCH AND WALKER STS., viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Six lots on west side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the south-west corner of 73d-st.

BROADWAY.

Twelve lots bounded by Broadway, 7th-av. and 80th-st., forming a square and fronting on the three streets.

Two lots west side Broadway, between 84th and 85th sts.

Three houses and lots on east side of Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts.

One lot east side Broadway, between 94th and 95th sts.

7TH-AV.

One lot west side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

CHURCH-ST.

Three-story four-story stone front store and lot on west side of Church-st., between Canal and Hapenack sts. No. 222.

WALKER-ST.

First-class four-story stone front store and lot on south side of Walker-st., near Church-st., No. 32. Lot of extra depth.

Maps at office of the auctioneer.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. P. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872,

auction sale of

$50 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

at

GREENVILLE, N. J.

Only twenty minutes from New-York. Twenty-six trains daily.

These lots adjoin the track of the Central Railroad, and are immediately opposite the station.

GRAND VIEWS OF NEW-YORK BAY.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

BY J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
(Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER.)
No. 21 Pine-st., corner Cedar-st.

Real estate property sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 20,

at 12 o'clock, at my office,

130 SPLENDID LOTS,

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, on the

BERGEN ESTATE.

Property surrounded by first-class villas and ornamental cottages. Genuine country location. Splendid collection. Free excursion-train will leave foot of South-st. Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Tickets and maps now ready.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

FIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, known as NO. 70 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK. Quarry and basement brick house. Lot 18 feet 9 inches by 75 feet. Lease has eleven years to run, with covenants of renewal; ground rent, $750; terms easy. Maps now ready.

THURSDAY, May 23,

at 11 A. M., on the premises,

GREAT SALE OF FOUR MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES AT DARIEN, CONN.

By order of Melville E. Mead, Esq.

Darien and Rowayton are the most beautiful walks in Darien and back. Grisalla's Band. New-England collation. Maps and tickets now ready.

MONDAY, May 27,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED CARD COMPANY,

Positive sale, without reserve, of

ELEVEN SPLENDID (Williamsburg) LOTS,

Situated on the south-east corner of

SOUTH 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

on the Metropolitan Railroad, directly opposite the Company's factory. Size of lots, 25 by 100 feet. Title perfect. Sale positive, without reserve. Terms easy. Maps now ready.

TUESDAY, May 28,

at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,

COOLEY'S LONG ISLAND.

Eighty-two splendid lots,

SPLENDID LOTS, belonging to heirs of PLATT STRATTON, deceased.

Valuable water-front property. Superior village lots. Grisalla's Band. Banquet on the ground. Maps ready by May 23.

SATURDAY, June 1,

at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,

100 SPLENDID LOTS,

at the Seventy-second Street Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.,

splendid property; excellent surroundings, near A. W. Dimock's fine improvements; banquet. Grisalla's Band. Special train. Tickets and maps on sale at 1 Nassau-st. Monday, May 20.

MONDAY, June 3,

at 12½, on premises,

GREAT SALE,

100 SPLENDID LOTS,

By order of John A. Stevens, Esq., EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased.

Positive sale, without reserve. Title perfect. Maps will be ready for sale before sale. Luncheon at 12.

WEDNESDAY, June 5,

Great sale at Whitestone, Long Island.

Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 116 EAST 18TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of East 46th-st., between Second and Third avs., and known as No. 210. The house is about 20 feet deep, and contains modern improvements; lot 20.6 by 100 feet. Immediate possession.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STABLE AND LEASE OF LOT, No. 232 WEST 23D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—The lease of lot, together with the private stable thereon, situate on the south side of West 22d-st., between Seventh and Eighth aves., and known as No. 232. The stable is 16 by 75 feet, with five stalls, glass front harness closets, with rooms for coachman and family; lease from one of Moore's about twelve years to run, with covenants of renewal; ground rent $1,000 per annum; lot 25 by 98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF BUILDING AND LOTS NOS. 56 AND 58 WEST 3D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of trustees of Congregation Shaarey Tefila.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The plot of land, together the brick building, sixty feet five inches square thereon, situate on the south side of West 23d-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., known as Nos. 56 and 58. The house is now occupied as a Synagogue.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR SUMMER or longer, on the banks of the Housatonic River, 2½ hours from the City of New-York and New-Haven; house of 12 rooms, with bath-room and hot and cold water; large barn; ice-house and other out-buildings; a plenty of shade and fruit trees; large vegetable garden; not wishing the place unoccupied, a desirable party can have it on very low terms. Call or address JNO. G. DAVIS, No. 49 Front-st.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, DE lightfully situated in Westchester County, only fifteen miles from 42d-st. house contains every convenience; carriage-house and stable on premises; grounds extensive and very picturesque; lawn-tennis court; mail daily to and from the city. Address box 1,053 Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let, situated in Westchester County, fifteen miles from the City Hall, and one minute's drive to the beach. The house contains fourteen rooms, (nine finished,) and all necessary outbuildings; to be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO LET, FURnished complete, within ten minutes' walk from cars or boat, a brick house, ten rooms, two acres in garden and lawn, on high and very healthy ground; abundance of shade and fruit trees; large stable and carriage-house; gas, &c.; to be rented for season or year.
S. EMERSON, No. 650 6th-av.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, TO Let, furnished, complete with elegant new furniture, a beautiful house; eight well-rooms; bath-room; gas; and Lackawanna Railroad, ten minutes from New-York. Plenty of fruit; moderate size; season; one containing eight rooms, the other seven rooms. Inquire of S. EMERSON, No. 650 6th-av. Storekeepers, mechanics and others, attention.

TO LET—A SMALL UNFURNISHED COTtage, pleasantly and conveniently situated; three rooms and kitchen or ground floor; near bed-rooms. Address CLARENCE COOK, Irvington on Hudson. No agent need apply.

TO RENT—NO. 108 EAST 42D-ST., THREE rooms, unfurnished, second floor, suitable for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Also, one room, $6 per month. Weekly private.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st., now occupied by W. L. CONKLIN, No. 14 Silk-st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, TWO STORES under the Central Hotel, with gas; rent, $200 to $300. Apply to A. VAN DORN, Long Branch.

TO RENT, CHEAP.—FIRE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. P. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 3 Park-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—TO RENT for the season, from June 1 to October 1, a house with ample grounds, with lawn and shade-trees surrounding the house; five bedrooms at least required. Good accommodations for servants and stabling for five horses; house to be within one hour's ride of the city, somewhere on the Hudson River, above Yonkers, and in a neighborhood perfectly healthy. A liberal rent will be paid for an acceptable place. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 120 Times Office, giving full particulars.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN

French Revised Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS. No. 40 Vesey-st., Billiard Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk, &c. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FRANK FERREE & CO., JEWELERS, No. 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 220 6th-av., corner 15th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, gold hunting cases, $15; silver, $10; gent's and ladies' size Railroad, ten-jewel, from New-York. Plenty of fruit; moderate size; season; one containing eight rooms, the other seven rooms. Inquire of S. EMERSON, No. 650 6th-av. Storekeepers, mechanics and others, attention.

TO LET—A SMALL UNFURNISHED COTtage, pleasantly and conveniently situated; three rooms and kitchen or ground floor; near bed-rooms. Address CLARENCE COOK, Irvington on Hudson. No agent need apply.

TO RENT—NO. 108 EAST 42D-ST., THREE rooms, unfurnished, second floor, suitable for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Also, one room, $6 per month. Weekly private.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 211 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

25,000 YARDS OF RIBBONS, EVERY STYLE, COLOR AND SHADE. AT KINZEY'S.

CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c. yard. FANCY RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 12c., 20c., 25c. yard. WIDE HIGH RIBBONS, 30c., 35c., 40c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

ALL SILK 6-INCH SASH RIBBONS, 50c. FANCY SASH RIBBONS, 60c., 65c., 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

2,000 BOYS' STRAW HATS, ALL STYLES. 1,500 MISSES' STRAW HATS, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

1,200 LADIES' BONNETS, EVERY STYLE. 1,200 LADIES' ROUND HATS, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

200 BOXES FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ALL THE NEW SHADES AND STYLES. AT KINZEY'S.

1,000 SUPERB SILK PARASOLS, 25c. up. 1,200 GUM SATCHELLAS, 75c., 85c., 90c. AT KINZEY'S.

20,000 SILK SCARFS, AND TIES, CLOSING OUT AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE. AT KINZEY'S.

TWILLED SILK TIES, TASSELED, 25c. SHADED TWILLED TIES, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE SILK ROMAN TIES, 25c. SUPERB SILK SCARF, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE NILSSON SCARF, 50c. WIDE WINDSOR SCARF, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

CREPE DE CHINE TASSELED, 45c. WIDE CHANGEABLE SILK SCARF, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

SATIN STRIPED THREE-INCH TIES, 10c. LOT ALL-SILK ROMAN TIES, 10c. AT KINZEY'S.

LOT LINING SILKS, 25c. and 30c. yard. TRIMMING SILKS, 50c., 75c. and $1. AT KINZEY'S.

DRESS SILKS, 75c., 87½c., $1 up. SATINS AND SILKS, EVERY SHADE. AT KINZEY'S.

COTTON TRIMMINGS, 4c., 10c., 25c. piece up. COTTON FRINGES, 25c., 31., 42c. piece up. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK GIMPS, 25c. piece to $5. SILK GIMPS, 6c. yard to 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

BLACK SILK FRINGES, 4c. to $1 yard. COLORED SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1.50 yard. AT KINZEY'S.

VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c. up. FRENCH LACES, 4c., 5c., 10c., 12c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

VALENCIENNES LACES, 17c. piece up. REAL LACES, 7c., 9c., 10c., 12c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

AFFLOAT LACE EDGES, EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

NOTTINGHAM LACE EDGES, 10c. piece up. CROCHET-MIT MIGHT LACE, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c. EMBROIDERED SKIRT RUFFLINGS, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE LOT REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c., $2. NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 31c., 50c., 75c. AT KINZEY'S.

CASHMERE RUFFLINGS, 25c., 37½c., 50c. EMBROIDERY RUFFLINGS, 25c., 37½c., 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

INFANTS' WORKED WAISTS, 25c., 37½c. LINEN BOSOMS, 15c., 25c., 37½c. AT KINZEY'S.

RUFFLINGS FLUTINGS AND RUCKINGS. SILK VAIL GRENADINES, 25c., 37½c. AT KINZEY'S.

DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c. band. GUIPURE BANDS, 50c., 62½c., 75c. band. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE HAMBURG FOR FLOUNCINGS, 20c., 25c. WIDE FRENCH HAMBURGS, 50c. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 15c., 25c. each. LADIES' LACE COLLARS, 15c., 25c. each. AT KINZEY'S.

MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 4c., 5c., 6c. yard. MUSLIN RUFFLINGS, EVERY WIDTH, 10c. AT KINZEY'S.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, VERY LOW. 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 37½c. AT KINZEY'S.

HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 4c. yard up. WORKED BOUDOIR CAPS, 50c. to $1. AT KINZEY'S.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c. EXTRA ALL LINEN HEMSTITCH, 12½c., 15c., 18c. AT KINZEY'S.

TAPE BORDERS, ALL LINEN, 5c., 6c., 8c. BOYS' ALL LINEN COLORED BORDERS, 10c. each. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' ALL LINEN HEMMED HDKFS., 12½c. GENTS' ALL LINEN COLORED BORDERS, 20c. each. AT KINZEY'S.

FINE INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up. FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' HOSIERY, FROM 10c. pair up. LADIES' HOSIERY FOR 25c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 10c. pair up. FINE BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 37½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

MISSES' KID GLOVES, EVERY COLOR, 50c. pair. MISSES' FANCY GLOVES, 12c., 20c., 25c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' LISLE GLOVES, 10c., 12½c., 15c. pair. LOT KID GLOVES CLOSING, 25c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' FIRST QUALITY KID GLOVES. OPERA MODES, ALL COLORS. AT KINZEY'S.

VIENNA KID GLOVES, OPERAS, BLACKS, AND MODE COLORS, 75c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, 10c. yard. PLAIN SWISS MUSLINS, 10c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAIN SAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c. yard. PLAIN JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAID NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c. yard. PLAID JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

SATIN STRIPE MUSLINS, 12½c. up. FANCY CORDED AND CORDED MUSLINS, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

LOT OF DRESS GOODS, 12½c. yard. DOUBLE-WIDTH DRESS GOODS, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, at 75, $1 and $1 25. LOT OF SUMMER SHAWLS, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

ALL-SILK SHETLAND SHAWLS, $2 75. EMPRYE WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce. AT KINZEY'S.

ALL LINEN NAPKINS, 25c. per dozen up. ALL LINEN TOWELS, 8c., 10c., 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

LINEN DAMASKS, 25c. per yard up. LINEN TOWELINGS, LESS THAN COST. AT KINZEY'S.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c. yard up. REMNANTS OF CURTAIN LACES, ODD LACE CURTAINS, CHEAP. AT KINZEY'S.

LONG LACE CURTAINS, 3½c., 4c., 5c. up. FANCY MUSLINS FOR CURTAINS, 5c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, VERY LOW. RICH MARSEILLES, WORTH 50c., 25c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 4TH AND ASTOR PLS.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

TODAY, FOR INSPECTION, ONE THOUSAND CASES OF NEW

STRAW GOODS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY NOTIONS, LEATHER GOODS, FANS, SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CRAMMED WITH NEW GOODS, UNSOLD.

KID GLOVES.

TWO BUTTONS, 75c. and 87c. the pair. EDWARD RIDLEY'S SEAMLESS and PERFECT FRAME, $1 25 and $1 50 pair.

Our GLOVES from $1.00, warranted.

GEETS' GLOVE, $1. and $1

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

THE SUPERIOR FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

(400 feet burden—2,500-horse power each,

Between New-York at SATURDAYS, from Pier No. 48 North River, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANUS.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1½ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Stewardess and attendants accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends (over the Old Country) can obtain passage prepaid certificates, $60, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China and Japan.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wednesday, May 22 | Celestial...Saturday, May 25
Russia...Wednesday, May 29 | Abyssinia...Saturday, June 1
Cuba...Wednesday, June 5 | Batavia...Saturday, June 8
Scotia...Wednesday, June 12 | Algeria...Saturday, June 15
Java...Wednesday, June 19 | Atlantic...Saturday, June 22
Russia...Wednesday, June 26 | Java...Wednesday, July 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, extra additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30, currency. Tickets to Carnarvon, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow or Londonderry, $5 less.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Through tickets to and for friends (over the Old Country) may be obtained through prepaid certificates, $60, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China and Japan.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wednesday, May 22 | Celestial...Saturday, May 25
Russia...Wednesday, May 29 | Abyssinia...Saturday, June 1
Cuba...Wednesday, June 5 | Batavia...Saturday, June 8
Scotia...Wednesday, June 12 | Algeria...Saturday, June 15
Java...Wednesday, June 19 | Atlantic...Saturday, June 22
Russia...Wednesday, June 26 | Java...Wednesday, July 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, extra additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30, currency. Tickets to Carnarvon, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow or Londonderry, $5 less.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Through tickets to and for friends (over the Old Country) may be obtained through prepaid certificates, $60, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China and Japan.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Sweden or Denmark and America, as easily, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

Anchoria	Saturday, May 18	Caledonia	Wednesday, May 22
Australia	Saturday, May 25	Columbia	Wednesday, June 5
Victoria	Saturday, June 8	Olympia	Wednesday, June 12
Europa	Saturday, June 15	Assyria	Wednesday, June 19
Anchoria	Saturday, June 22	Caledonia	Wednesday, June 26
Australia	Saturday, June 29	Iowa	Wednesday, July 3

And every following Saturday from New-York.

Rates of passage in currency:

To London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry.
Saturday steamers, cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$30
Saturday steamers, cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30, and $75.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

For further information apply at the Company's office,

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Steamers.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Frick.....May 22, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....May 29, 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whiteray.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....June 19, 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Mcnair.....June 26, at 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Wednesday, May 22, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAN.....Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
SPAIN, MARSHALL.....Wednesday, June 5, at 7 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 22, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage passengers forwarded from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool, by our own steamers.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL-STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Finnish, Russia and the Scandinavian capitals, connecting with all the Baltic and Lapland ports. Passengers booked to Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to inspect the line and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON.....May 18
THORWALDSEN, Capt. HORTIS ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN. STEERAGE.
From New-York to Stettin.....$80 | Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin to New-York.....$80 | Including mattress.....$30
Children under ten years half price.

For through freights to the principal parts of the Baltic, and for passage apply to

WENDT & CARSTENBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 6 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line. Sails from Pier (1) North River, at 3 P. M., for

CITY OF MERIDA, Saturday, May 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Tellerson.....Saturday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., June 19

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valets de place always to be obtained by application at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Agar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, three times each month, as follows:

On the 1st, 11th and 21st, at 12 M., or next day.

On the 5th, 15th and 25th, at 9 A. M., for Aspinwall.

Steamer CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. D. H. CORNES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 25th instant, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer ARIZONA will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 1st proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer PANAMA will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 5th proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer COLORADO will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 15th proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer CITY OF PANAMA will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 25th proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 1st proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer CITY OF PANAMA will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 5th proximo, at 9 A. M., for Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt.

Steamer CITY OF TOKI

OUR STREETS.

A Cursory View of the Down-Town Thoroughfares.

Dirt and Filth Found Everywhere—Shocking Condition of Washington Market—Police Survey of the Streets.

The rain which "Did Probabilities" predicted would happen on Saturday was behind time, and did not put in an appearance until yesterday morning, when it poured down in great sweeping showers, and caused the sunk of the parks to assume a greener hue. It trickled through the foliage of the trees, and the leaves, half developed, seemed to open wider and drink in the fast-falling drops. It proved, with nimble fingers, the crevices of the pavement, and washed out the dirt and refuse, leaving the stones with round, smooth, well-washed faces to resist the wear and tear of tramping boots and iron wheels. Many people looked sadly upon the falling torrents, as they realized the necessity of postponing a Sunday excursion to Hoboken, Central Park or Staten Island, but the refreshing air recompensed them somewhat for the disappointment.

The rain ceased at a little after 10 o'clock, but pools in every part of the streets proclaimed its recent visit. The still threatening state of the weather kept pedestrians within doors. The streets down-town were consequently almost deserted, save in the neighborhood of Castle Garden, where the emigrants loiter in groups or saunter about the walks. During the past few weeks workmen have been busied in removing gigantic piles of rubbish and garbage, which had accumulated during Winter, and their efforts have proved successful; the work, however, has been superficial, and while many of the great thoroughfares are comparatively neat, there are several streets in the very heart of the down-town part of the City which seem innocent of the visit of an ashman, scavenger, or Street Commissioner. There is a partition of land extending back about two blocks from the river, and skirting the City from Roosevelt-street Ferry, by the way of the Battery, to the foot of Canal-street on the west side, which seems to be entirely neglected by those who have the matter in charge.

The roadway of Ann-street is sprinkled plentifully with bricks and stones, besides having several piles of garbage to add to the general effect. Yesterday morning, in Fulton-street, near Washington Market, a number of ragged bushel baskets hung in frames suspended from the awnings, that treacherous holes existed in the pavement, and dangerous to the legs of horses. Upon inquiry, the writer ascertained that they had been there for several days, and, as it is much easier to hang an old bushel upon a nail than to mend a hole in the pavement, it seems fair to presume that they will remain there much longer. Fulton-street at that point is also dirty and littered with rubbish and garbage. Vesey-street is also uncleaned and in a filthy condition. Robinson-street is a perfect paradise of rocks, gas-pipes, bricks, broken crates, oyster-shells, straw, hay, and garbage, presenting the appearance of standing a siege. The only apology for its condition is the fact of some gas-pipes being laid, but as this does not encroach upon the street materially, there seems no reason why so much filth should be allowed to remain there. Cortlandt and Fulton streets are in a wretched condition, and the only effect of the rain, which was strong enough to clear away slight quantities of refuse, was to stir up and make the heaps of rubbish more revolting. At the foot of Laight-street large quantities of manure and garbage have been carted there for the transportation by mud-scows, lie rotting, rendering the air odorous. West-street is a conglomeration of such odors, and there seems to be no pains taken to keep that great thoroughfare tidy and healthful. Washington Market, of course, is dirty, for that is its chronic condition. Vast quantities of decaying produce lie scattered about in the greatest profusion. Greenwich-street is in a terrible condition, and in many parts there are such piles of refuse that wagons find difficulty in passing the street-cars. There seems to have been no attempt made to clear away the garbage collected there, and much of it bears marks of having laid there for months. A large funeral procession stood in this street yesterday; the hearse horses were elevated upon a mound of garbage which had been accumulating for some time past. Just behind this was another pile upon which the hind wheels rested; the carriages were distributed about promiscuously, and found standing places with difficulty among the heaps of refuse from adjoining houses. The same revolting condition of the streets prevails about Castle Garden, and the beauties of the park, with its ball trees, singing birds and green grass, are a striking contrast to the filthy character of the roadways near by.

Pedestrians were, yesterday, surprised by the singular movements of some policemen, who were taking a deep interest in the condition of gutters and the culverts. Now and then these officers would stop and make hasty entries, and then proceed roguishly in their investigations. The fact was that these officers were making a minute description of the streets, their condition and appearance. They had been ordered to note every culvert that was closed, the number of garbage boxes needing attention, and the precise number of offal heaps found by them in their perambulations. The report will probably reveal to the Police Commissioners a sad state of affairs, and they can, at all events, proceed intelligently in having the work of street-cleaning performed.

LARGE FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Destruction of Hyer & Lowenstein's Varnish-Works—Loss Over $100,000—Two Firemen Injured.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the extensive varnish-works, occupying the greater part of the block bound by Flushing and First avenues and the Long Island Railroad, at Hunter's Point, was discovered in flames, and owing to the combustible character of the material the fiery element had complete control of the entire premises before anything could be done to prevent the destruction. The buildings were of brick, and at the time a large quantity of varnish and chemicals were stored in them. The watchman first discovered the fire in the older part of the building used as a storehouse, but so rapid was the progress made with great difficulty he removed his family, who occupied a tenement on the premises.

Although the Fire Department responded promptly, the explosion of the gases in the building and the burning resin about the yard made it impossible to approach near the burning buildings. Shortly after the first discovery of the fire two firemen were injured by an explosion while attempting to force an entrance from the shed into the main building. One of them was struck on the head, cutting an ugly gash and slightly fracturing the skull. Owing to the confusion Mr. LOWENSTEIN, one of the owners of the factory, could not recall the names of the companies in which their property was insured, but he stated that the insurance on the works is $60,000, mostly in City companies. A quantity of lumber stored near the premises was considerably damaged. At one time it was feared that the flames would be communicated to the Long Island Railroad work-shop, which is on the opposite side of the street, and everything portable, including a number of locomotives, were removed from the shop. About 5 o'clock it was thought that the firemen had got control of the element, but as soon a second alarm was sounded, as the flames had gained new headway, and at night another alarm was sounded, and the Fire Department to the scene. In the afternoon a lad named WILLIAM MCBRIDGE was struck by a falling timber, breaking his arm. During the evening the flames were finally extinguished, the property being almost a total loss.

A Sunday Night in Brooklyn.

Three brothers, named DANIEL, DAVID and NICHOLAS MOCKLER, and a comrade named JAS. O'LEARY, entered a liquor-saloon on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue about 9 o'clock, and ordered drinks. The proprietor, SAMUEL LAW, refused to sell them liquor on Sunday, whereupon the party began a disturbance, and LAW, assisted by a man named CHARLES ROSENKAMP, undertook to eject them. They resisted, using fisticuffs and chairs as weapons, and in the fight that ensued NICHOLAS MOCKLER and ROSENKAMP received dangerous cuts on their heads, and O'LEARY had one of his arms broken. The police finally arrested the disturbers.

A Jewish Marriage.

The marriage of Miss LENA HERMAN and J. AUGUST FRANK, of St. Louis, was solemnized, yesterday afternoon, in the Jewish Temple Ansht Chesed, Nos. 146 and 148 Norfolk-street. The interior of the edifice was profusely decorated with trees and flowers, four large branches of birch-trees being placed over the altar, and several pots of natural flowers near the reading-desk. Eben's Band, consisting of about twenty pieces, was stationed in the organgallery, and added to the musical effect. The ceremony consisted of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock precisely the bond and groom walked forth MENDELSSOHN'S grand wedding march, and the wedding party entered through the centre aisle and took seats at the foot of the altar. The bridegroom wore his hat on his head throughout the ceremony. The wedding party advanced to the altar, and the Rabbi made a brief address to both. The ceremony consisted of wine-drinking, first by the Bride, and afterward by the bridegroom, who placed a ring on the Bride's finger. A hymn was then sung by the choir, followed by the closing prayers by the Rabbi. The bride kissed her husband and friends and immediately left the synagogue. There were no bridesmaids.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The Wood Carvers and Upholsterers on a Strike Today.

Under the auspices of the Wood Carvers' Union, numbering about 400 men, a meeting of the journeymen wood carvers was held yesterday at No. 20 Stanton-street, to take action to insure the immediate enforcement of the eight-hour labor system.

Mr. LOUIS HAMMERSCHMIDT, President of the Union, presided, and resolutions were passed, as by the cabinet-makers on Friday, declaring that the present is the most favorable time to introduce the reform measure, and that full wages shall be demanded for eight hours work per day, and twenty per cent. more for piece work. Further, that the demand shall be made today, and in strike for the same if the employers refuse to accede. A committee composed of Messrs. KUPPY, SCHMAN and CALLWARD was appointed as a delegation to the Central Committee of the Eight-hour Organization, and another committee was formed to receive the reports from the different shops today.

The Carvers' Union is composed of Germans, French and Irish, the Germans predominating, and the proceedings were consequently conducted in three different languages. It is estimated that an equal number of men are working at the trade who are not connected with the Union. The average wages per week in the best shops amounts to $18.

At a meeting of the German upholsterers, at Germania Hall, in Third-avenue, yesterday morning, similar action was taken to enforce the labor reform measure, and a demand for the same is to be made today; and in anticipation of a refusal of the employers to accede to it, several committees were appointed to organize a strike.

Progress of the Strikes in this City and Elsewhere.

The trades-union societies seem determined to put forth all their strength for the purpose of putting in force the eight-hour movement. Although many of the "boss" carpenters have agreed to submit to the terms of the men, others hold out, and the result is that a strike of the whole body of carpenters will, it is said, take place. The masons, plumbers, cabinet-makers, brick-layers, and other trades, are also threatening to follow the example of the carpenters, who seem to be successful so far.

Saturday morning the carpenters met at Masonic Hall. The speakers declared that no compromise of any kind would be accepted, but if any was entertained it would be on the question of wages rather than of hours. At present, however, no terms would be listened to other than $3 50 a day, and eight hours as a legal day's work.

A meeting of about 150 bass carpenters was also held at Cooper Institute, to take action on the strike of the workmen for eight hours.

A crowded meeting of journeymen carpenters and others was held at Teutonic Hall, MICHAEL FARDEN in the chair. Some 1,500 men were present. A preamble and resolutions, concluding as follows, came up for ratification, and were adopted enthusiastically:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Order of the American Carpenters and Joiners, in conjunction with the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, do resolve, for our determination to demand by a strike which were adopted on Saturday, 11th inst., in session called specially for the purpose of discussing the Eight-hour law.

It is unnecessary to state that the resolutions were to go on strike for eight hours and demand $3 50 a day, just the same as were before received for ten hours. The Chairman, on putting the resolution, said it should be distinctly understood that they demanded $3 50 a day for eight hours, and no one to work over hours between 7 and 8 in the morning, and 4 and 6 in the evening.

The resolution was carried amid enthusiastic cheering.

A committee was then appointed to wait upon the bosses, in session at Cooper Union.

About 11¾ o'clock, the deputation that waited on the bosses returned, and Mr. NOLAN, on behalf of the Committee, reported that they had given the bosses the following answer—eight hours and $3 50 a day—and the bosses seemed crestfallen.

Mr. FARDEN declared that the men had completely outgeneraled the bosses. [Loud hurrah.]

The meeting then adjourned, cheering enthusiastically.

At a meeting of the Brick-layers' Union, held at Millman's Hall, corner of Twenty-six-street and Seventh-avenue, the previous resolution to stand by the determination of the Society to strike for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law, was unanimously adopted. A number of shops are in favor of the eight-hour system.

Antiquity of Universalism—Rev. R. C. Sweetzer at Downing-Street Church—The Eminent Men of Early Times—Who Founded Universalism?

The threatening nature of the weather did not prevent a fair-sized congregation from assembling at the Downing-street Church to hear Rev. R. C. SWEETZER'S discourse on "Universalism in the Early Church." The speaker remarked that the most formidable foe to the advancement of Universalism is the statement of its enemies that it is a comparatively new doctrine and is as yet not generally received; that it originated in the brain of Rev. JOHN MURRAY. This is the natural course of the world's opinion, as it is eminently conservative. The world's verdict is that "What is, is right."

The real trouble is that people do not exercise enough discrimination, overburdened with conservatism, but treat everything new with contempt—and of all things a new religion is more contemptuously treated than anything under heaven. This is exemplified in the case of Universalism. Tried by the test of time, Christianity is but 1800 years old, and had the world in the first century rejected it on the ground of its being new, and therefore useless, even Protestantism could not have flourished. We must remember that a new truth is better than an old falsehood. But even joining issue on the length of the existence of Universalism, we claim an ancestry dating back several hundred years further than orthodoxy or Catholicism. If we can show that Universalism is older than the other religions, we have removed the main reason for popular prejudice. We claim that the Universalist translation of the Bible is much older than any other translation by several hundred years. In the works of the fathers of the second century it is uncertain what the Church believed on the doctrine of future punishment. There was, however, in the writings of the Gnostics, a sect kept out of the Church, a doctrine which teaches that there is an after purification for sin among the Gnostic sects who held to the belief of Universalism. The famous Sibylline oracles composed in the second century exhibitly teach the doctrine of the restoration of the lost. Near the close of the second century CLEMENT of Alexandria flourished, a scholar and President of the catechetical school of Alexandria, which he instructed in the doctrines of Universalism. In the third century ORIGEN, who has been called the father of Universalism, presided over the same school that CLEMENT did. ORIGEN thus taught that the devil would be finally purified together with mankind. It was not until the year 394 that any condemnation was heard of his doctrines, and then it was only upon the scheme he had of regenerating the devil. So Universalism must have been accepted in those early times. Then we have a long list of distinguished men who favored Universalism: MARCELLUS, Bishop of Ancyra, in Galatia; TITUS, Bishop of Bostra; GREGORY, Bishop of Nyssa; DIDYMUS, the blind, President of the school at Alexandria, and DIODORUS, Bishop of Tarsus. These scholars proceeded with the future history of Universalism, and said now in the United States it numbers 1,000 parishes and has 35,000 members.

Ordination of an Evangelist at the New-England Congregational Church.

Last evening Mr. ISAAC H. PRIOR was ordained Evangelist at the New-England Congregational Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The introductory services were read by Rev. SAMUEL H. WHEON, of Harlem; the ordination prayer by Rev. L. SMITH HOBART, and the sermon by Rev. JAMES POWELL, of Newburyport, Mass., taken from Ecclesiastes, ninth chapter, tenth verse. During the services Rev. S. H. WHEON read a paper, which had been accepted by the Council—in which Dr. RICHARDSON was commended to the churches as an able and faithful minister, well beloved, and whose loss the community deeply deplored. The charge to Mr. PRIOR was delivered at the conclusion of the sermon by Rev. Mr. POWELL. Mr. PRIOR has been for a long time connected with the Mission attached to the Church. It is not yet known who will succeed Dr. RICHARDSON as pastor of the Church.

Church Dedication in Jersey City.

The chapel erected by the society of Emory Church, at the corner of Bergen and Belmont avenues, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the United States Senate, preached the dedicatory sermon. In the afternoon a meeting was held, at which Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, Gen. ALBRIGHT, of Philadelphia, and others, made addresses, and in the evening Rev. B. I. IVES, Chaplain of Auburn State Prison, preached a sermon. A large amount of money was raised by subscription, amounting altogether to over $15,000.

JUSTICE KIVLIN'S CASE.

Suit Against Him on Charges of Fraudulently Obtaining the Powers Property.

The case of POWERS vs. KIVLIN, now on trial before Judge CURTIS, special Term of the Superior Court, is one of peculiar interest, and the story of the plaintiff in the action is a singular one.

The statement of WM. F. POWERS, twenty-five years of age, as testified to under oath in Court, is briefly as follows:

"My father, WM. F. POWERS, was a liquor-dealer in this City, and for eight years held the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner. He was acquainted with THOMAS KIVLIN, now Justice of the Second District Civil Court, to whom he has been twice elected, and in 1867 when KIVLIN was a Police officer, my father procured him the appointment of Officer to the Marine Court. This position KIVLIN held until pecuniary matters became involved, when he was elected to the office he now fills. My father, spending large sums of money to secure his nomination and election, KIVLIN lived with us as one of the family for thirteen years. My father died on the 30th of June, 1866, at his residence No. 15 Chamberstreet, leaving a widow and three children, myself, my brother, PETER J. POWERS, and sister, MARGARET. He died intestate worth about $15,000, and, as is usual in such cases, the property, consisting of real estate, bonds and mortgages, should have been divided between his widow and children.

Mr. MOTHER gave security in $20,000 for the proper disposition of the estate, and Mr. KIVLIN, with her consent, acted as the administrator.

Soon after the death of my father, to our astonishment, we learned that Mr. KIVLIN, a man then, I believe, over fifty years of age, had married my sister MARGARET, a girl of fifteen, and just from school. My mother was a good, though weak-minded woman, of limited education, and from the influence of KIVLIN, myself and brother were wild boys, and I was in the habit of drinking occasionally. We were, perhaps, a great deal to blame for our actions, and mother was often worried with our conduct. Mr. KIVLIN, I believe, took advantage of this and endeavored to influence my mother against us. Finding me intoxicated at one time, he induced me to sign a paper which years afterward I discovered was a conveyance of my entire interest in the real estate of my father to my mother for the alleged consideration of $5,000, which he never received. My mother also transferred his share of the estate to my mother for $5,500. As KIVLIN could not by law acquire his wife's share, he obtained the assistance of another man, who keeps a saloon on the east side, to obtain it for him for the alleged consideration of $10,000. This man afterward conveyed her interest to KIVLIN. The various interests acquired by my mother was then bought from her by KIVLIN for $2,000. This money I do not believe my mother now dead, ever received. I have never been paid a penny of it. After the death of my father KIVLIN induced my mother to move from her house in Chambers-street to No. 37 Oliver-street; she died on the 17th of April, 1872; I believe that she was deprived of her liberty and was weak-minded at the time of her death; KIVLIN has now held for six years, and still holds possession of the money left me by my mother's property without paying for it; my sister MARGARET, his wife, died November the 7th, 1871, at the age of twenty years; Justice KIVLIN is now, I believe, about sixty years old, and is regarded by those who do not know him as well as I do as a respectable member of society. I have been informed that he has collected a number of debts owing to my father since his decease."

The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. ARCHBOLD MONELL and LEWIS JOHNSTON; for the defendant, Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and FREDERICK SMITH. The case will come up again in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge CURTIS, today.

Nearly all of the above statement is contained in the sworn testimony of WM. P. POWERS, and a Mr. MICHAEL BARRET testifies to the intoxication of Young POWERS about the time when he transferred his share of his father's property to Justice KIVLIN. No witnesses for the defense have yet been brought forward, and other witnesses for the plaintiff are yet to be produced, and their testimony may give a different coloring to the case.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

A Memorial of British Authors.

The following memorial of British authors on the subject of copyright in the United States of America was sent to the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, on Friday, April 19, by Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, the Honorable Secretary:

"Looking forward with assistaction to the prospect of harmonious relations being happily established between the United States and the United Kingdom, we, the undersigned, hope for a reconsideration of the policy in virtue of which authors of one nation enjoy rights which American citizens are bound to respect. Letters from influential Americans—one of them a leading New-York publisher—which have recently appeared here, joined with the approval of them expressed in the journals of the United States, show that a large section of the American community are not antagonistic, being regarded by negotiators representing the country as identical and inseparable. Americans distinguish between the author, as producing the ideas, and the publisher as producing the material vehicle by which these ideas are conveyed to readers. They admit that to withhold from an author to be paid for them for his brain-work. The claim of the British book manufacturer to a monopoly of their book market they do not admit. To give the British author a copyright is simply to agree that the American publisher shall pay him for work done. To give the British publisher a copyright is to open the American market to him on terms which prevent the American publisher from competing. Without dwelling on the argument of the Americans that such an arrangement would not be free-trade, but the negation of free-trade, and merely nouncing their further argument, that while their protective system gives prices all round, the free material, free competition for the British book manufacturer would be fatal to the American book manufacturer, it is clear that the Americans have strong reasons for refusing to permit the British publisher to share in the copyright which they are willing to grant to the British author. We venture to suggest, therefore, that, responding to the cordial feeling recently expressed by Americans on the subject, and duly appreciating the force of their reasons for making the above distinction, future negotiations should be conducted with a view to secure a copyright on the conditions they specify, without making it the foundation of a formal claim to the equity of treatment. We mention the fact that American authors may, if they please, secure all the advantages of copyright in the United Kingdom which are enjoyed by native authors.

(Signed,) Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Thomas H. Huxley, F. R. S., Thomas Hughes, M. P., Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Rev. Wm. Arthur, Philip James Bailey, J. E. Hilary Skinner, J. B. Leicester Warren, Rev. Harry Jones, Rev. J. Martineau, Andrew Clyde, and on other points of the run, she made as high as fifteen and a half and sixteen knots an hour.

She is now 423 feet long, and has 40½ feet beam, her gross tonnage 3,745 tons, and the net 2,622 tons. The improvements for the convenience of cabin passengers are of the most luxurious character, and the saloon is palatial in its appointments. Rich and finely-worked lounges and couches, a Kirtuman grand piano, and electric bells to summon servants quickly to attend your wants are some of the additions and improvements. In order to prevent, as much as possible the rolling motion that produces sea-sickness, the saloon has been brought forward. The comforts of the sailors and firemen have not been neglected in the work of remodelling, and they have been removed from the forecastle to more comfortable quarters amidship.

The ship was launched in 1869, and has made the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever made by any steam-ship afloat, running from New-York to Queenstown in seven days, twenty-two hours and three minutes, mean time. The two new ships now in construction are the *City of Chester* and *City of Richmond*. The first of these is to be 450 feet long over all, 44 feet 6 inches wide on beam, and 37 feet in depth from spar deck to keelson. Her tonnage will be 4,138 tons, builder's measurement, and her engines will be high and low pressure of 800-horse nominal power, capable of being worked up to 4,000-horse power. Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, are the builders. The *City of Richmond* is to be propelled by engines the same as those of the other ship. She is 450 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 35 feet 6 inches in depth from spar deck to keelson. She is being built by TOD & MACGREGOR, of Orangetown, and will probably be launched during the Summer.

The McClintock Association for Young Men.

The McClintock Association, organized for the assistance of young men preparing for the ministry, held its anniversary meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. Foss presiding. Appeals in its behalf were made in addresses delivered by Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D.D., President of the Northwestern Theological University; Rev. R. S. FOSTER, President of Drew Theological Seminary, and Prof. WELLS, of the same institution. Dr. FOSTER said that poor young Methodists were receiving the benefits of the educational institutions of other denominations, who were more liberal than the Methodists. About 1,000 Methodist ministers were received yearly; not more than 100 have had a theological education, and not more than 150 an academic. Out of about 100 young men called to the ministry 60 are poor, and cannot go to college without great sacrifices. Fifteen hundred dollars had been received from the Association at the commencement of the last year. Dr. FOSTER said that he had received 400 letters from young men desirous of becoming preachers, and 300 were in absolute poverty. They needed assistance, and hoped they would be aided.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. WHITELAW REID was, on Saturday evening, elected President of the Lotos Club.

JAMES LYNCH was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stabbing EDWARD FOWERS, a fellow-tenant in the house No. 106 Cresty-street, on Saturday night.

MARY FAHEN was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for attempting to steal two coats, worth $21, from RICHARD F. PURDY, of No. 143 Bowery.

For stealing a coat worth $20 from ALLEN CAMERON, of No. 81 Roosevelt-street, JOHN CULLINANE was committed for trial at the Tombs, yesterday.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, of No. 131 Cherry-street, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for assaulting MICHAEL MCAFFERY, of No. 127 Cherry-street, on the head with a brick, cutting him severely.

While in a Second-avenue car, returning from a picnic in Funk's Park, early yesterday morning, WM. C. PARKER, of No. 808 East Broadway, was stabbed in the left leg and slightly wounded by some unknown person.

A collision between stage No. 408, of the Fifth-avenue line, and car No. 29, of the Bleecker-street line, in Fulton-street, at midnight, on Saturday, resulted in the front platform of the car being carried away.

WILLIAM HYLAND, of No. 210 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted and robbed by Mr. Wooster-street, on Saturday night, by WILLIAM KINSLER and FRANK MADEN, who were arrested and held for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, and the White Star steam-ship *Oceanic*, both of which vessels left Liverpool on May 9 and Queenstown on May 10, reached this port yesterday. The advices are fresher by three days than those which were part of the mails of the Bremen steamer, as this port on Saturday.

The Missionary Society of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. MCLEOD'S) will hold its annual meeting in the church, Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday evening, May 21, at 7½ o'clock. Several members of the General Synod, now in session, will address the meeting.

WM. GOLDTHWAITE and CYRILLE DION played a four-ball game of billiards, 750 points up, in Williamsburg, Saturday evening, which DION won, the score standing: DION, 750, GOLDTHWAITE, 637. DION ran large runs, also during the first part of the game, but GOLDTHWAITE put in several large runs which brought him up to 637. DION then got the balls together and ran the game out.

BROOKLYN.

A large meeting of German carpenters was held yesterday in Military Hall, Sandford-street, Williamsburg, at which it was determined to insist upon the eight-hour law.

WILLIAM BROWER, the bridgeman at the Roosevelt-street ferry, fell between the bridge and an arriving boat, on Saturday night, and had one foot frightfully crushed.

The residence of Mr. W. H. THOMPSON, No. 113 Gates-avenue, was robbed by sneak-thieves, yesterday, of silver-ware valued at about $250.

It was rumored, yesterday, that SAMUEL MCLEAN, Esq., declines accepting the position tendered him in the Water Board or City Works Commission.

Dr. WATTS, of No. 102 Putnam-avenue, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon by his horse taking fright in Green-Wood Cemetery, and throwing him headforemost from his carriage.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church was laid yesterday afternoon at the corner of Classon-avenue and Madison-street, in the presence of a large assemblage, including several civic societies.

Late on Saturday night a fight broke out between PETER CALLAHAN, his sister and her husband at their apartments in Classon-avenue, near Atlantic-street, and the police being called in, CALLAHAN stabbed Officer FEHRL desperately before he could be subdued and arrested.

The new Police Commissioners are to meet at 9 o'clock this morning, when a number of changes are expected to be made in the organization of the force. Gen. TOURDAN is confidently spoken of as the probable President of the Board.

On Saturday night the barber-shop of ABRAHAM PERLMAN, No. 226 York-street, was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, and before it could be extinguished the furniture had been damaged to the extent of $200, and the building about $300.

STATEN ISLAND.

Today, by order of Wm. G. WARD, Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, auctioneer SIMMONS will continue the sale of property for taxes.

Yesterday Mr. JEREMIAH BAKER'S funeral took place at Dr. BROWNLEE'S Reformed Church, Port Richmond. Mr. BAKER was in the one hundred and second year of his age at the time of his death, and was the oldest man in Richmond County.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or laxative syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It cures like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We only know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. DR. J. F. ROSE & CO., No. 48 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Base or find fronts will not compare with the Summer style of Hat just introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. The Hats are beauties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool.—Charles Taylor, wife and 3 children; J. Luffy, C. Fuller; Mr. Gastville, Miss S. Harford, Mrs. A. Graham, Miss Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Savagear, Mrs. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. Marks, Mr. Benjamin, R. M. Straight, Capt. Cowper, C. Kirby, W. Steel, Mrs. Clements, Miss Clements.

In steam-ship *Oceanic*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Pendergrast, Miss Barnes, Prof. and Mrs. White, Jas. M. Ripley, R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Chase, Dr. F. Hite, D. Martin, Miss A. Hills, Miss M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forsyth, Herbert Gray, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Wilkes, Ed. White, G. W. Douglas, E. Giles, M. Riley, C. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. Jackson, G. W. Talbot, M. E. Hagar, Gustavus Swan, Wm. Rice, C. D. Brainard, Dr. C. Bailey, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mrs. J. Jenkins, Mrs. Frances Clarke and infant, Mr. L. and Miss E. Mc Gee, Fontenay, W. C. Eastaton, Mrs. A. De Wolf, 2 daughters and son, Miss Richardson, Mrs. and Miss J. Bingham, Chas. Tallman, J. H. Adams, S. J. Carpenter, Frank Chubb, Mr. Stanwell.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Miss Barton, Mrs. G. Moseley, J. C. Church, T. Lawrence, A. B. Kirwan, Mrs. Miles Richard, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, 2 children, Miss L. Tompkins, Miss A. Tompkins, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Blackmore, Mrs. H. Blackmore, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Morrison and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies, 2 children, J. Pratt, E. F. Parker, E. P. Gibney, Mr. Prosser, Miss M. Prosser, Miss A. Prosser, Wm. Prosser, L. Allard, S. Harap, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Dundey, Miss Ellen Dundey, Miss Mary Dundey, Miss Agnes Dundey, Ernest Dundey, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, S. F. A. Hodge, Mr. Bogue, J. H. Grantham, Capt. Taylor.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Robert Thorpe, wife and 2 children, Rev. L. Russell, T. Arnold, Thomas Kelsey, C. Pohlgreen and wife, John Davis, Mrs. and Miss Neil, Mrs. Ann Wood, Miss M. A. Mole, Master Mole, Dr. Millard, E. Boeing, Mr. Barker, H. C. Tomkins.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:56 | Sun sets.....7:14 | Moon sets.....3:27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:19 | Gov. Island..8:38 | Hell Gate...9:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Kingsley, Liverpool May 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 141 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. 18th, lat. 42 46, lon. 49 23, spoke brig Hebe, from Liverpool for Gaspe; same day, 111 passengers to John G. Dale. May 16, lat. 42 35, lon. 52 35, passed steam-ship Canada, hence for Liverpool. 17th, lat. 43 24, lon. 50, passed bark Lady of New-York, from Liverpool, New-York, 4 days out. 18th, lat. 41 27, lon. 52 10, passed a Union steamer bound E. 19th, lat. 41 05, lon. 55 40, was in co. with steam-ship Canada from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Vandalia, (G. D.) Tonnies, Hamburg, May 4, with mdse. and 1,062 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the first part of the passage, and fresh winds and light from the latter part. May 7, lat. 49 30, lon. 20 30, passed same day, lat. 49 30, lon. 20 00, passed steamer bound E., 11th, lat. 46 05, lon. 29 37, passed ship Speculator, (Br.,) from Ardrossan for Montreal; same day, lat. 46 00, lon. 29 30, passed steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool for New-York. 12th, lat. 45 25, lon. 32 25, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W., 14th, lat. 45 01, lon. 43 00, passed steam-ship Thuringia, hence for Hamburg; 15th, lat. 47, lon. 37 30, passed ship Samuel, (Br.,) bound W., same day, lat. 47 30, lon. 38 00, passed a National steamer bound E., 17th, lat. 47 17, lon. 49 37, passed a Cunard steamer bound E., 18th, lat. 47, lon. 52 30, passed an Inman steamer bound E., 19th, off Montauk, passed a Cunard, an Inman and a Bremen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Emsley, Bremen May 3 and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 208 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds in the Banks, and from thence westerly winds and variable weather. May 15, lat. 42, lon. 57, passed bark Magnet, (Br.,) bound W., 17th, lat. 41 47, lon. 61 30, passed a Boston steamer bound E., 18th, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 45, passed steam-ship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool May 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Guion